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DAILY REPORT

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TASS REVIEWS GENEVA CHEMICAL ARMS CONSULTATIONS

LD101458 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva, 10 Aug (TASS) -- The sixth round of Soviet-U.S. consultations in Geneva on banning chemical weapons, which are being conducted in accordance with the understanding reached at the Geneva summit meeting in November 1985, has come to an end. In the course of the consultations there was discussion of the key problems, solution of which would promote the early conclusion of an international convention on a complete, effective ban, subject to verification, on chemical weapons and on eliminating the industrial base for producing them.

The Soviet delegation detailed the new initiatives in banning chemical weapons put forward in E.A. Shevardnadze's speech at the Conference on Disarmament 6 August.

In connection with the proposal on mandatory inspections upon request without a right to deny such inspections, it was emphasized within the context of a future convention that the USSR favors establishing the most rigid system of international control over the observance of obligations by countries party to the convention.

Practical aspects of a possible visit by U.S. representatives to a Soviet military facility near the town of Shikhany to get acquainted with standard specimens of chemical munitions and with the technology for destroying chemical weapons on a mobile complex were discussed.

It was agreed that in October 1987 Soviet representatives will visit a U.S. facility for destroying the stocks of chemical weapons at Thule.

U.S. representatives will be invited to visit a special plant for destroying chemical weapons. The plant is under construction in the USSR near the town of Chapayevsk.

The Soviet side emphasized that the realization of the U.S. Administration's plans to begin the production of binary chemical weapons would seriously complicate the conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons.

The Soviet delegation at the bilateral Soviet-U.S. consultations was headed by Ambassador Yuriy Nazarkin, and the U.S. delegation was led by Ambassador Max Friedersdorf.

MOSCOW REPORTS NATO MISSILE 'PLANS,' EXERCISES

LD051800 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Aug 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] The present world situation is typified by the fact that increasingly all sorts of people on earth understand that the arms race must be ended. The position of the Soviet Union, which has cleared the way to reaching a Soviet-U.S. accord on the global elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons, medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles -- this position of ours clearly confirms the real possibility of reaching an agreement in disarmament.

But the opponents of detente are working the more actively. Today it is already difficult just to say no in response to the peace initiatives from Moscow and the capitals of the other socialist countries. So they are trying to work by the back door. NATO, for example, is urgently working out plans to upgrade weapons in the event that medium-range missiles are suddenly destroyed. Just a few days ago high-ranking representatives of the North Atlantic bloc states were discussing in Brussels a report that recommends, in the event of a Soviet-U.S. treaty being concluded, to site [razmestit], for example, in the British Isles additional F-111 fighter-bombers. They are capable of carrying nuclear warheads. This same report also envisages equipping NATO countries with sea-based nuclear cruise missiles. So they are trying to replace one means of waging war with others.

Other facts also show that the Pentagon generals and their allies do not want to heed the demand of the time and that the policy of dealing from a position of strength is not taking on any changes. A representative of the U.S. Defense Department, for example, officially reported that in August and September it is intended to hold major strategic exercises codenamed "Reforger-87." Such exercises are being held for the 19th time now. But it is symptomatic that it is precisely now, when the prerequisites are being created for reducing tension in the world, for the signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement, that the maneuvers will be held on a previously unprecedented scale. They will work on transferring U.S. troops to West Europe in case of emergency. Already on 13 August military hardware will start being loaded on vessels. Some 34,000 U.S. soldiers and officers will play at war together with 80,000 servicemen from the NATO countries who will also take part in the "Certain Strike-87" field exercise.

The U.S. Defense Department has decided to return to being armed with air bombs with the most powerful nuclear charge equal to 9 megatonnes. Such bombs were first deployed [razvernutye] on B-52 bombers by the Pentagon in 1962. Then they were removed from the weaponry and now we have them once again returning to the arsenal. Symptomatic again, you will agree.

Of course, all of this cannot fail to raise doubts about the sincerity of the numerous peace-loving declarations of the Washington leaders.

KASHLEV MAKES 'HARSH ATTACKS' ON WEST OVER CSCE DELAY

AU310933 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 31 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- At a summarizing press conference yesterday, 1 day before the summer recess of the CSCE Vienna follow-up meeting, Soviet delegation head Yuriy Kashlev made some rather harsh attacks on the West, especially on the United States. He blamed the NATO states for the fact that the follow-up meeting cannot be concluded today, Friday [31 July] as planned. He said they consciously delayed, even prevented, editing of a final document.

Kashlev was obviously particularly angry about U.S. delegation head Warren Zimmermann's posing "petty and unworthy" questions about conducting the conference on humanitarian cooperation that has been proposed by the USSR. These questions almost sounded like an ultimatum, which is unprecedented in the history of the CSCE process, Kashlev said.

Stated Kashlev: "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. We, too, have many questions for the Americans about the massive violations of human rights taking place in their country. "Polish delegation head Dabrowa argued: "If the West demands access of every individual who wants to participate in the meeting as a criterium for the Moscow conference, then every criminal imprisoned in the United States would have to be permitted to attend if he so wishes."

Kashlev called the fact that security questions will continue to be negotiated within the CSCE process the greatest success of the Vienna meeting. He described the proposal presented by the NATO states on Monday [27 July] with regard to a mandate for a future disarmament forum of the 23 members of the military alliances as "interesting, but insufficient." As reported, the East bloc states have different views in particular on the issue of integrating tactical nuclear weapons into the negotiations and on the question of which territories have to be included.

Concerning the participation of the neutral and nonaligned states in future disarmament negotiations, Kashlev said that these 12 states should be guests and that the interests of the neutral and nonaligned states would have to be considered "to the maximum extent."

ADAMISHIN VIEWS PROPOSED HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

PM101453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[Interview with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.L. Adamishin under the rubric "Our Interviews": "Nine Months Have Passed. Still No Reply"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The latest round of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states that signed the Helsinki Final Act ended a few days ago. It is discussing a wide range of questions, including our proposal to convene a conference on humanitarian problems in Moscow within the framework of the all-European process. How does the matter stand there? We asked USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.L. Adamishin this question.

The very fact, he replied, that the Soviet Union has advanced such an initiative attests to the changes taking place in the foreign policy direction of party and state activity. This includes the humanitarian sphere, which is playing an ever increasing role in the general context of international relations. We proposed a conference be held not only to discuss seriously the accumulated questions but also to stimulate practical decisions that will benefit all the participant countries.

The Soviet proposal "wrong-footed," as sportsmen put it, many Western states, particularly those accustomed -- I do not know why -- to considering this sphere their own preserve. For a long time we were rebuked for the fact that the Soviet Union, so it was said, had no taste for human rights. This was said of a country that over the past 70 years has done considerably more to ensure real human rights -- whatever yardsticks are used -- than the capitalist states. Suddenly such a turn of events occurred.

More than 9 months have passed. The proposal to convene a representative humanitarian forum in Moscow was made public by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze last November. There still has not been a reply, neither a distinct "for" nor a clear "against."

Unfortunately, the majority of Western participants in the Vienna meeting took a different path: A debate is being imposed over how legitimate it is to convene a conference in Moscow. They are deliberately piling up difficulties and laying down conditions that certainly were not advanced earlier for holding all-European measures. What we see here is an obvious reluctance to abandon the confrontational approach and [a desire] to secure instant propaganda profit.

For the Soviet Union there is no question as to the standards according to which the Moscow conference must be held. A quite definite practice of the all-European process has taken shape, and we will follow it. This applies, in particular, to entry to the USSR for the duration of the conference for foreign representatives, journalists, and so forth. It is proposed that the conference agenda be based on the expansion of humanitarian cooperation in the context of the "human dimension" of the Helsinki process. The term placed in quotation marks is not ours, but the Soviet delegation has accepted it. This also coincides with our understanding of the role of the human factor.

The USSR's position differs favorably from the approach of many Western states on this subject. On the plane of the tremendous work under way in our country to restructure and renew all aspects of the life of socialist society, major transformations are occurring in the humanitarian sphere, from extending the working people's real potential for influencing production and social processes to improving the norms that govern travel abroad. Here it is openly stated, in the spirit of glasnost, that we must go further and clean out the corners and that much still has to be done. In other words, we are in flux, in motion. Arrogance, however, is frequently to be observed on the Western side. No changes are needed, it is said, for bourgeois freedoms and usages are the height of people's dreams. It is as though there were no refined victimization for political convictions in the style of the "bans on professions," as though there were no problems with such cardinal human rights as the right to work and housing; as though questions of the working person's social protection had been resolved; and as though he had no reason to worry whether society will show concern for him and his children tomorrow. We raise these problems in discussions with Western representatives, but in a businesslike manner, not because we like skirmishing.

In short, the Soviet Union seeks to move humanitarian problems too from the channel of confrontation into businesslike cooperation and actively promotes this, including, above all, through restructuring and glasnost. The United States and its allies, on the other hand, are still trying to wrest something from the Soviet Union wherever possible and drag it into the old quagmire of "psychological war." This exposes the discrepancy between the honest and open policy of the USSR and the actions of certain Western countries. Incidentally, it transpires that on many matters the Americans are simply bluffing. They will now have to kick the habit.

But there are, of course, also sensible judgments in the West, including those of influential statesmen. I hope that, in the final analysis, a constructive approach will prevail and the conference will take place.

It has to be emphasized that the positive processes of democratization in our country and each new action in this direction enhance the Soviet Union's international prestige. Conversely, each clumsy step or failing on our part elicits malicious joy and abuse and is played up many times over in the hope of influencing public opinion and provoking mistrust of the Soviet Union and its international actions, including on key problems of security and curbing the arms race. Domestic and foreign policy are coming together as never before.

GORBACHEV TALKS WITH U.S. RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

PM101020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With a Group of Russian Language Teachers From the United States"; capitalized words published in boldface; names of U.S. teachers are as published]

[Text] A large group of Russian language teachers from the United States is in the Soviet Union. They have been on a Russian language course in Leningrad within the framework of the agreement on cultural links and the program of cooperation and exchanges for 1986-1988 signed in Geneva in 1985 during M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with President R. Reagan.

The U.S. teachers sent a letter to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary expressing sincere gratitude for the reception extended to them in the Soviet Union and asking for a meeting.

On 7 August M.S. Gorbachev met with them at the CPSU Central Committee.

M.S. GORBACHEV. You are in the CPSU Central Committee building. I welcome you, friends! Indeed, we regard everyone who teaches Russian in the United States as our friend. It is a noble occupation. I received a fine letter from you. It was written in very good Russian.

I felt a desire to meet with you. The initiative here belongs to you. But maybe it's just worth recalling that, all the same, the initiative is mine and President Reagan's. After all, the fact that you are in the Soviet Union is an implementation of the Geneva accords. This is a good initiative. You have been here for 6 weeks. You clearly have an opportunity to share something of your impressions.

I want to say a few things. But all the same, I'd like you to have your say first. You were the ones who showed the initiative, you're the guests, so I invite you to start the conversation.

JOHN SHILLINGER, group leader and professor at Oklahoma State University. On behalf of the delegation of U.S. Russian language teachers he cordially thanks M. Gorbachev for what he describes as the extraordinary agreement to meet with them. He describes how on the basis of the idea put forward at summit level in Geneva an exchange of U.S. and Soviet teachers of Russian and English respectively began: 15 people on each side last year and 25 this. In the future we expect the numbers to increase, Shillinger notes. The goals of these exchanges are the same for both you and us. They are to increase contacts between our countries. To improve mutual relations and to constantly improve the teaching of Russian in the United States and of English in the Soviet Union.

We are delighted with our program and studies in Leningrad, the opportunities given us in the cultural sphere, and our meetings with the scientists and people of this wonderful city. We are grateful for everything that has been done for us, and we are sure that the group of your teachers currently on a course in the United States will have the same impression.

M.S. GORBACHEV. I don't know of a single instance in which U.S. and Soviet people have had contacts and then regretted their conversations.

Last year there was a joint cruise along the Mississippi. A return cruise along the Volga has just ended. I saw it on the television the other day. Once again people were in a good mood, once again they had lots of discussions. When will Russians and Americans find they have said everything there is to say! Clearly, they have a great deal to say to each other. It's good that it's not just politicians but direct representatives of the people who are talking. That's very important. Let Soviet people and Americans meet more often, let them all form their own impressions of each other.

J. SHILLINGER says that they saw an exhibition of gold artifacts found by archeologists. Language teachers are the golden treasures of our countries.

M.S. GORBACHEV. My assessment would be even higher (they laugh). It is very important that new generations have such teachers.

J. SHILLINGER. The meeting with you emphasizes our desire and yours for a better future and the hope that new generations in our two countries will understand each other excellently and live in peace. Many thanks to you for the chance to see you for this purpose.

CAROLE LOGAN, schoolteacher from Wisconsin. I too want to tell you how grateful we are to you. No, I want to say something a bit personal. I don't have a very good understanding of Russian history.

She went on to express her opinion about the role of certain statesmen in Russian history and ended as follows: I wish all your ideas the greatest success. Very many people want everything to go well in your country in all your restructuring. It has bred a great many hopes.

M.S. GORBACHEV. That we will succeed? I understand you, I understood you all right.

You know, I would react to that with the following brief remark. In general, there is certainly no history without people, without individuals, that is quite clear, history is not faceless. Nonetheless, if someone manages to do something in history, it is only when an opportunity arises to express pressing needs, when there is an awareness of what already has matured in life itself, among the people themselves. So I would say that our restructuring and everything that is happening come from the people themselves. Society needed this, so the particular specific person is not the point. Whether it's Gorbachev, Sidorov, Petrov, or Gavrilov is not the point. Many people both at local level and in Moscow have vigorously joined in restructuring, and they are collective coauthors of everything that is now taking place in policy and in practice. But I am grateful to you for what you have said.

What are your impressions of your meetings with Leningraders?

You must have had meetings? I hope no one got in your way and prevented you from having meetings.

C. LOGAN. With people in general? We've had very good meetings. Everyone has greeted us with open hearts.

M.S. GORBACHEV. I'm glad you've had such meetings.

C. LOGAN. We all love Leningrad.

M.S. GORBACHEV. We do too (they laugh).

TOM FEENEY, teacher from Wisconsin. I'd like to echo the words of our group leader and thank you for the honor you have done us. I'm very grateful.

MARTIN DOYLE, teacher from New York. I just want to briefly say something. I want to thank you for meeting with us. This is also a good birthday present for me (congratulations and applause at M.S. Gorbachev's suggestion).

N. GRISHIN-BOYKE. I too teach Russian in a New York school. My name is Natasha and I'm of Russian descent. I've heard a lot about the land of my ancestors. I'm very happy that I can now teach Russian in the United States and pass on to my pupils my love of Russian language and literature. I'm very touched to find that the country where my ancestors lived is so wonderful. I'll take great pleasure in telling my pupils about everything.

M.S. GORBACHEV. Thank you. Tell me, is interest in Russian increasing or declining in the United States?

VOICE. I'd say it's increasing.

M.S. GORBACHEV. We know that few people in your country study Russian.

J. SHILLINGER. In our country, as we know, only 8,000 schoolchildren are now studying Russian in high schools. About 28,000 students in our universities study Russian. But I think the number is increasing. I think in 2 or 3 years we will see more people studying Russian. Everyone is now interested in the Soviet Union and the Russian language and every day we see television and newspaper reports about events in the Soviet Union. Interest is increasing because of this.

M.S. GORBACHEV. What do you like and dislike in the Soviet Union? Frankly, of course. Remember that even we don't like everything, otherwise there would be no restructuring.

HARRY COLLIS. I'm from California. I teach in high school in San Francisco. I wrote a letter to SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, and it was published. In it I said that I've observed that the Russian character is like the American character. I too am very grateful. I'll never forget you. I speak not only for myself but for everyone. I'm simply delighted.

M.S. GORBACHEV. How have you felt here mentally?

H. COLLIS. Mentally? It's like a home from home (animation).

M.S. GORBACHEV. I'm sure that you haven't found in the Soviet Union everything necessary from the viewpoint of daily life, everyday amenities, services, and trade. We have many weak spots in this sphere, although a great deal has been done. But I'm sure that from the viewpoint of human contact -- and that's the most important thing -- and human relations you have found a society here that's in a good state and people who are well disposed toward each other and people from other countries.

H. COLLIS. It's also very important politically -- this kind of contact between people. It's the very best thing, I'm simply delighted.

M.S. GORBACHEV. Who's the youngest member of the teachers' delegation? Or do you make a secret of your ages?

DONNA PADULA. It must be me (everyone laughs).

M.S. GORBACHEV. Did you have the opportunity to mix with our young people?

D. PADULA. I've been teaching Russian for 2 years now. I work in high school and grade school in a small town in New York State. I tell my pupils about the Soviet Union. But here I am simply lost for words. I want to thank everyone. I can tell you that when we all return home we will tell people about everything. We have all been very, very glad to study and meet with Russians. My pupils often ask me about Soviet young people. Now I can tell them what your young people are like. They are very fine. Very much like ours.

M.S. GORBACHEV. Over the course of these days have you encountered a single instance of a disrespectful attitude toward Americans?

D. PADULA. No. Though it's true that a man in the street did ask me: When will there be peace? And I told him that I hope there will be peace soon.

M.S. GORBACHEV. That's a very interesting report. I'm convinced, friends, that wherever you went in the Soviet Union you would not encounter a disrespectful attitude toward Americans. Nowhere. You can read all our press. You'll find criticism, analysis, judgments, and assessments of the policy of the government, particular groups, and statements, but you will not find anywhere a disrespectful attitude toward America and the Americans. The "Reds" may be "coming" (laughter), but they're coming along the same road as you and all mankind.

BETH MELOWCZYK, postgraduate student from Pennsylvania. This is my second time in the Soviet Union. I studied here 3 years ago. I want to add that now I want to come back here to study for a whole year. I want to speak Russian fluently. I can't yet. But I very much want to. This is because I like it: I very much like mixing with Russian, Soviet people.

YAKOB VOLKOV, teacher from California. I too want to add my thanks and wish you success in the reform. You know, when we're strolling with someone at home in the United States, and you suddenly hear Russian among the various languages, you immediately feel a warmth. You want to go see who it is. But when we came here, here everyone speaks Russian, even the children, the little ones (laughter). It's very nice for us, we've been well received. The Gertsen Institute received us well, no obstacles were put in our way. We spent white nights out on the street. We wish you all the very best -- may restructuring proceed at full strength. I want everything to end up peacefully for you and us.

M.S. GORBACHEV. Have your ideas changed in any way after this visit to our country?

Y. VOLKOV. They have changed. I've been here before and then I felt people were afraid to talk with me. They somehow avoided it, there was no frankness. But now everyone talks so freely and openly. And everyone wants to express his own opinion. I see that alone as great progress.

MARY SHAMBUR. I teach Russian in Minnesota. I too am very grateful to you.

M.S. GORBACHEV. You know, I first learned of the state of Minnesota from a type of corn (animation).

M. SHAMBUR. I want to say that after a meeting like this interest in the Russian language will increase and continue to increase more and more in our country. We await you impatiently in the United States and we wish you every success. We know you're very busy. But it would be good if you could spend 5 weeks in our country as we have done in yours.

M.S. GORBACHEV. That's obviously an unrealizable dream. Even 5 days would be good. My visits nowadays are mostly discussions and exchanges of opinions, and very little time is left for contacts with people and with the country.

If you've no objection, I'll say a few words. I'm going back to the point I made at the beginning: I'm greeting you as friends. Language is a means of communication, and if the Russian language, in which you said there is now growing interest, is studied by more and more Americans -- young people, children, adults, and specialists -- this may play a role in developing our cooperation and in better understanding of one another. It is this that we are lacking. We lack contact, understanding of each other, and even respectfulness. Certain forces have done a great deal of work here. We're not going to recall and list them now, we're not going to say which side made the greater "contribution" to this. But a great many ideas have piled up that impede our cooperation and stand in the way of its development. I always think: Where can we get a big bulldozer to clear away all these barriers? But, clearly, wishes must be based on realistic assessments. We need to perceive realities. This will make it possible to realistically draw up plans and policy with regard to one another and to find ways to mutual understanding.

So I think the study of English in our country and of Russian in the United States is a very important element in ensuring that mutual understanding expands between our peoples and direct contacts expand between our people. But of course, ignorance of the language must not prevent contacts, exchanges, and communication. If we wait until everyone in the Soviet Union knows English and, even more so, everyone in the United States knows Russian, we'll lose a lot. There is now no time to waste. Indeed, the time demands that we both think together about how we can improve our relations. After all, the United States and the Soviet Union are a huge reality of the modern world. And if there are such realities in the world and we know that in this world, taking the broad view, we are now linked by a single destiny, that we are living on the same planet, using its resources, exchanging these resources and seeing that they are not infinite, that it is necessary to protect them, protect nature and the environment in which we live -- that is a reality for us all. For everyone. That is the first point. And second, there are terrible weapons like nuclear weapons. And these are largely concentrated in the Soviet Union and the United States. And 10 percent or even 1 percent of what these two countries have is enough to inflict irreparable losses on the entire planet and all human civilization.

Therefore from this viewpoint, too, we and the Americans bear the greatest responsibility before all the peoples. Politicians, our two states, and our two peoples bear a special, unique responsibility before all human civilization. The American people had enough potential to create present-day America. In the Soviet Union there was enough potential to transform a backward country into today's Soviet Union. And today, despite everything we have been through in our difficult history, it is a huge, powerful, developed state and an educated people with a tremendous intellectual potential. Surely our two peoples, who have been able to resolve such historic tasks, have sufficient wisdom, ability, responsibility, and respect for each other to understand the modern world and prevent disaster.

The scientific and technical revolution and information technology have brought people closer together nowadays. They can be used to increase mutual understanding. But they can also be used to divide people. So the world has somehow gotten away with using them like this, although there are already losses, huge losses, as a result of this. But the world has now reached a point -- this is our conviction -- and this applies primarily to both the United States and the USSR, where it is time to think how to carry on living. If we continue in the old way and change nothing, it is hard to predict where we will find ourselves in 10, 15, or 200 years. I think a sense of alarm over the future of our countries and the future of all civilization is mounting among both the Soviet and the American peoples.

We are not indifferent to the fate of other peoples. No matter who tells me, I will never agree that the American people have an aggressive attitude toward the Soviet Union. I cannot agree with that. There are certainly people who are served by tension, served by confrontation or acute rivalry between our countries. Maybe -- certainly -- some people gain something by this. But such a situation does not accord with the greater, broad interests of our peoples. It does not!

We reflect a great deal on what should be done to ensure that our relations improve nevertheless. They carefully need to improve, friends. After all, in our relations we have not only, for instance, failed to advance from the mid-seventies. Much of what was created and done then has actually been destroyed. We have not moved forward, quite the reverse. We say that the Americans are to blame. The American side says the Soviet Union is to blame. We should certainly analyze the reasons why this happened, because it is necessary to learn lessons from past history. Including our past relations. This is a science, a serious science, a responsible science, provided, of course, a truthful standpoint is adopted. All the same, it is now more necessary to think about how we are to live in the future together in this world and about how to cooperate.

I don't think that anyone in the Soviet Union today or tomorrow is going to be like Saltykov-Shchedrin's hero, who proposed to "shut down America." That is ridiculous. But I don't think that Americans can venture to set themselves such goals: It is equally ridiculous to try to "shut down" the Soviet Union. We are both realities, the most important realities of the modern world. That is why dialogue is needed at the level of politicians. It is necessary to seek solutions to acute problems at all talks and forums, especially at the Geneva talks. We pay tremendous attention to them. I think you know what we have done to ensure progress there.

We don't want to negotiate simply for the sake of it. It suits some people in the United States -- I must sincerely tell you this, you must know our assessment, this is also important for you -- it suits some people for it to be simply registered that talks are under way. [paragraph continues]

This does not suit us. It is good that talks are under way. But the talks must move toward something, there must be progress, we must reach accords, our peoples and the whole world must eventually obtain via the Geneva accords a solution to burning problems that makes it possible to remove the nuclear threat and travel the road of disarmament.

That is what we are seeking. If the Geneva talks are used as a screen to conceal the continuation of all military programs and the cranking up of military budgets, then we are opposed to that, we are resolutely opposed. Such an approach is unacceptable.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties, I think that I and the President have a serious dialogue going. Sometimes we are dissatisfied with each other and we even say so publicly, and say so sharply. But we are going to continue our efforts. We are going to seek cooperation and the establishment of fruitful talks with any President and any administration elected by the American people. Whom to elect -- a Democrat or a Republican -- is Americans' business. I repeat, we will cooperate with the administration to which the American people entrusts the leadership of the country. I think that is the only way to act in all cases. The American side too should act in that way. I think that's understandable. You live the way you like in the United States, we'll live the way we like in the Soviet Union. You govern the United States, and we'll govern the Soviet Union. I once said this sharply in the British Parliament when I was over there with a delegation. Let's reach the following agreement, I said: You govern Britain, we'll govern the Soviet Union. Nothing will come of it if some one assumes the role of teacher of other peoples. Pardon me for saying so, but the role of teacher is in no way suitable when it comes to another people or another state. It won't work. Not only with the Soviet Union or the United States. It won't work nowadays even with the smallest country. That is the next reality.

Everything used to be simple. There were a few powers, and they determined and balanced their interests, if they could balance them; if not, they fought. And international relations were based on the balance of the interests of these few powers. Here is one domain, here another, here a third. But now look what has happened in the 40 years since the war. There are developed capitalist countries, there is the socialist system. They too are modern developed states. There are dozens of states that have embarked on the path of independent development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. They too want to live the way we both do, no worse than that, but they are ravaged by hunger and disease. Their resources drain away to the developed states and end up as part of the developed states' national income via nonequivalent exchange. The developing countries don't want to tolerate this. A famous British diplomat once said that Britain had no perpetual friends, only perpetual -- British -- interests. Britain's foreign policy was based on this. But now you have interests, we have interests, the other developed countries have interests. The Africans and Asians have interests, maybe even more burning ones. So tell me, can relations be based on our interests and yours alone, ignoring the interests of billions of people? They cannot. That is simply unrealistic today. That is yet another reality. That is why we say that it is necessary to think in different terms. Views of foreign policy from an imperial standpoint are over. The Soviet Union will not succeed in foisting its will on anyone, nor will the United States. You can suppress, coerce, suborn, smash, and explode for a while. But only for a while. From the viewpoint of long-term policy, major, large-scale policy, no one will be able to subjugate [podchinit] others. Therefore just one thing is left -- equal relations. That is what we must all realize. Along with the realities I mentioned before -- nuclear weapons, ecology, the scientific and technical revolution, and information technology -- this too obliges us to treat one another and everyone respectfully.

That is our world: complex but not hopeless. We believe that everything can be solved, but everyone must rethink his role in this world and behave responsibly.

Therefore when we submit our proposals at talks, with your government, for instance, at the talks in Geneva or elsewhere, we proceed on the basis that if we take into account only the Soviet Union's interests and do not take our partner's interests into account, there will be no treaty. This is what we call on the American side to do -- to treat us in this way. Because we will not allow superiority, we will not allow our security to be harmed. We do not want to harm U.S. security. If both sides have this approach, the most resolute progress in all avenues of Soviet-American cooperation will be possible. Possible, friends, possible!

This may frighten some people. What will happen to the military-industrial complex then, they say? When it serves so many people, gives them an income? I will tell you our opinion: Two or three times more is spent on every job in the military-industrial complex than in civil industry, that is, you could create 3 jobs. That is the first thing. Second, even today the sectors of the military economy are connected with civil sectors and do much for them. This means that the groundwork exists, and they could develop their potential for peaceful purposes. Third, we could together think up major joint programs, pooling our resources and our scientific and intellectual potential, think and develop that potential together.

We do not want to undermine the Americans' interests in the world or disrupt the established world economic ties. That is not part of our plans. It would be frivolous [neseryezno] on our part. That is adventurism, not politics, and we will never associate ourselves with adventurism.

At the same time we will firmly set forth our views and uphold them before our people, before the American people, and before the whole world. We invite the American side to do the same.

The young generation must be educated in this respectful attitude toward each other. Here the role of the teacher, the school, is great. As far as we are concerned, here in the Soviet Union there is no propaganda of hatred for Americans or disrespect for America. You will not find that in our policies we do not agree with. But that is another matter. It does not mean in the least that we show disrespect for the American people.

Languages. I would like to return to this subject. In our country English is, of course, studied on a different scale. In our country it is studied from the fourth grade (apart from in specialized schools). We have been doing this work systematically, for a long time. Now more than 50 percent of students from the 4th through the 10th grade study English. That is millions of people. Of course, there is not enough practice, and you cannot master a language fully without contacts. In principle this matter is well grounded in our country. In any case, the kids can read, many can speak it too, albeit to an elementary standard.

So you see, here too we have no arrogance toward the Americans. But the fact that in your country Russian is studied so little, perhaps this shows, I should think, that you are too arrogant, too conceited. This must be changed, and so must any manifestation of chauvinism in our countries, especially if you consider the strength we both possess. Chauvinism can bring into politics elements which are impermissible. For our part, we keep an eye on that. I am merely expressing my wish to you. I hope you will not take offense.

This is a great cause -- contact, direct contact among people. Without it, there is much that politics cannot do -- without broad contact and mutual understanding between peoples. Here many barriers have been built on the American side. After all, you virtually do not trade with us. We buy grain. But now it is more in order to maintain at least some trading relations, otherwise they will dies away entirely. But it could turn out that soon we will no longer need to buy it. Moreover, we could buy it anywhere we like. Other trade between us is basically nil. Just a few of our goods have penetrated the American market, and people there promptly became worried, and they are taking measures to restrict it and impose bans. How many legal provisions of various kinds operate in your country in order to prevent the development of trade with us?

In general, of course, you live without us, and we can live without you -- as far as trade is concerned. But if you think that in the world, much depends on us and on our mutual understanding, then this mutual understanding must develop normally, must deepen, and therefore this presupposes the development of trade. That would be both normal and in our interests.

But on the part of the United States there is no openness [otkrytost], no desire for reciprocity. This does not exist. As long as you can grab something, somewhere, from the Soviet Union, then -- fine. But on the basis of reciprocity -- nothing.

Incidentally, your businessmen are in favor of trade. I have had a great deal of contact with them -- they are all in favor of developing ties. It is up to the politicians. We hope that they too will realize that there must be trade too. Because when people trade, they think about peace, about the peoples' life, about their well-being, and so forth. When countries have more economic links with each other, then in politics there are more considered steps with regard to each other. It is all interconnected. Today's politicians, however, lack this view.

Perhaps some, even much, depends on us too. Perhaps we do not know how to trade. Perhaps we do not make particular efforts, because we can do without it.

In general, an intensive political dialogue is now under way between us and the United States. We welcome this. A meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz will soon take place. I hope there will be a very serious discussion. We hope that all the same it will be possible to reach accords on medium and operational and tactical missiles as a minimum. We have recently submitted new proposals on strategic arms -- that is what directly affects the interests and relations of our two countries.

It is necessary to put into practice much of what we came close to in Reykjavik. We are prepared to continue that line. We have patience. We will work now and tomorrow to reach an accord. We are prepared to cooperate with all political circles in America. We will not divide them into liked and disliked, respected and not respected. There are the realities, and the realities have to be reckoned with, otherwise politics becomes instant reaction, unpredictability, improvisation. You cannot work that way in politics, especially not in relations between such states as the United States and the Soviet Union. This is a very serious matter.

I suppose we have to stop, or else the press is here, and do you know what they will say? The general secretary, they will say, invited representatives of the most peaceful profession -- teachers -- and started in read propaganda (ANIMATION, LAUGHTER). Well, good luck to them, incidentally, the press too is beginning to understand better and beginning to act more responsibly.

I am very glad to have met you. Good luck once again with your mission to study the Russian language in our country. If you come again, you will probably find our country changed. There will be more gains, more new things. This too is interesting -- finding something new in another country each time. For you, since you have linked your profession to the teaching of Russian, that is particularly important. After all, you cannot teach a language purely academically, in the abstract: You have to know the country of the language, its people, what is happening to them, what their aspirations are. Therefore you have no alternative, unless, of course, you renounce your chosen path. Therefore welcome once again to the Soviet Union.

We will continue the restructuring. This is a serious matter for us. Very serious. It affects all of society. We want to live better than we have been living. Not only in the sense of eating more and having more suits of clothes. To live better. This means, above all, that people feel better within society than hitherto, that they feel good. Material conditions are very important, but in the main, after all, they exist. In your country they are better, in ours things are on a different level. But you have your advantages and we have ours -- here, people have social protection. They have confidence in their future, confidence in their children's future. We will do everything in our own way. Outsiders keep giving us advice -- you're doing it wrong, this is what you must do. That includes many correspondents accredited to Moscow, they give us advice on what we should do. American political scientists and economists give us advice as well. But their advice mainly boils down to using American values. We want to live in our own way, however, and that is how we will live.

We can advance without lessening the social protection of people in society. Therefore we need not merely profit, not productivity alone, we need those things, but not for them to be accompanied by throwing people out onto the streets, we need employment to be protected and strengthened.

I will not go into our plans (ANIMATION). Let us leave that for next time.

I wish you a good stay in Moscow and a happy journey home. Give the sincerest, friendly greetings to your friends, your families, teachers, and students. Let me take advantage of the presence of representatives of the American press to convey best feelings and wishes to the people of America. (APPLAUSE.)

You should visit us in November, when we will be celebrating our 70-year jubilee. We will invite friends from the United States too. (APPLAUSE.)

Taking part in the meeting were A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Grigoryev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department, and M.I. Zhuravleva, USSR deputy minister of education.

PENTAGON CLAIMS 'CAMOUFLAGE' FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ARMS

LD101806 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow 10 August TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military news analyst:

Washington has cooked up a fresh malicious invention. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL published an article alleging that in demonstrating unusual interest in biotechnology and proposing a broadening of East-West information in that field, the Soviet Union pursues military aims. The newspaper quotes as "proof" another allegation contained in the Pentagon's latest report on "Soviet military power" claiming that the Soviet Union uses the said technology to develop bacteriological weapons.

Why this fresh attempt at slandering the Soviet Union? The motive behind that is obvious. First, some people in the USA have been very much frightened by our country's broad peace offensive, as a result of which a Soviet-American treaty can be concluded soon on eliminating two classes of nuclear weapons at once on the global scale.

Second, at the time when international public ever more persistently demands that all types of mass destruction weapons be withdrawn from the military arsenals and, again due to Soviet initiatives, people worldwide can convince themselves that this is a practicable aim, Washington has set out to "camouflage" by means of the anti-Soviet slanders its own effort to create bacteriological weapons.

Since, as the influential American BUSINESS WEEK weekly stressed, under the Reagan administration the Pentagon's programmes for the development of bacteriological weapons grow faster than stems of bacteria in a test-tube. The appropriations channelled to the Pentagon for work in the field of biological weapons grew from 15 million dollars in 1981 to reach 90 million dollars in 1986. Besides, the U.S. Defence Department has requested five million dollars in the current year for the construction of a new test range in Dugway, Utah.

And take, for example, the enthusiasm of U.S. officials over the "grown potentialities" for the creation of bacteriological weapons. It is apt to recall how U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence Douglas Feith bluntly said last August, touching upon the subject of the "amazing" successes in biotechnology over the recent five-ten years, that it had become possible to synthesise biological substances designed for combat use. That high-ranking representative of the Pentagon noted, expressing his department's credo on that subject, that it had changed its view on the military uses of bacteriological weapons. He described the potentialities of these weapons as truly great.

Use is made in the Pentagon's programmes of the latest methods of biological science, above all, of gene engineering, enabling to make these weapons even more effective. The claims by a spokesman for the U.S. State Department that these programmes are of a "purely defensive" character and are aimed at developing vaccines for the protection of American soldiers are no more than a camouflage. It is not accidental that the BUSINESS WEEK asks the reasonable question that if this research effort is directed above all at the defence of people, why not place it under the auspices of civilian departments.

It would be apt to ask another question: Why is Washington so much afraid of an East-West exchange of information in the field of biotechnology?

And, at last, it is also apt to recall that the U.S. delegation at the second conference in Geneva (September, 1986) to review the implementation of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction did not support the proposals of other countries that additional international legal commitments, including on the perfection of the mechanism to monitor the implementation of the convention and some confidence-building measures, be outlined.

All this is evidence that the U.S. malicious invention is going to play a role directly opposite to the one assigned to it by its initiators: It will only attract world public attention to the dangerous and illegal actions of the United States itself.

USIA TASK INCLUDES 'DESTABILIZING' USSR, ALLIES

PM050747 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 1 Aug 87 p 7

[Mikhail Beglov article: "Not Sparing the Ammunition, Mr Wick?"]

[Text] If USIA Director Charles Wick should happen to read this article, he will again certainly say he is dreadfully offended. Actually, he is informed about all articles in the foreign press about his department and if their content does not conform, in the opinion of the Washington propaganda department's boss, to the way people should write about the USIA, he proclaims that they are written in the "spirit of the cold war" and do not promote improvement of mutual understanding among countries. Mr Wick is particularly annoyed by articles about the USIA in the Soviet press. He believes the Soviet People and the peoples of all the other socialist countries should be grateful to the USIA for the fact that it exists and brings the "truth" to them.

Wick himself has repeatedly spoken in this vein, and President Reagan stated the other day that the "peoples of the Eastern bloc states are benefiting from the expanding activity of the USIA and its mouthpieces -- Voice of America [VOA], Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe. "Our broadcasting to foreign countries is designed to give an objective picture of life in American society through information reports and sketches and to provide via commentaries a clear account of U.S. policy and attitudes on the main world problems," was how the head of the Washington Administration defined the essence of U.S. propaganda. Eloquently put.

But all this is merely a question of words uttered in public. However, in instructions, orders, and memorandums that are rarely published a completely different directive is given. For example, one such directive signed in 1981 by R. Nicolaides, VOA's deputy director at that time, said quite frankly that the radio station's task is "destabilizing the Soviet Union and its allies by creating a sense of dissatisfaction among citizens with the government of the country." Perhaps Wick himself disagrees with that? Hardly -- after all, he coined the equally well known dictum that this radio station's activity is to "sow the seeds which, in the long term, could cause the Soviet empire's downfall." He recently bombastically called the USIA "America's front line in the war of ideas."

It is no coincidence that the respectable and, I should add, far from liberal U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS called the Reagan administration's approach to international propaganda one based on the "principle of the bullet." In an article on the USIA it stresses that "from day one," the agency "treated U.S. propaganda as an important weapon in the struggle against the Soviet state." According to the journal, administration representatives have always used military terminology in propaganda -- "offensive," "bombardment," "counterattack," and so forth -- as though they were talking about an exchange of fire involving missiles and tanks. In brief, then, the word -- whether printed or spoken -- is equated by the administration with ammunition used in that undeclared "war of ideas" the United States is waging against the Soviet Union, as Wick has acknowledged during congressional hearings. The motto adopted here is well-known -- "Don't spare the ammunition!" President Reagan himself has frankly stated that "in terms of effectiveness 1 dollar spent by the United States on waging propaganda against socialist countries is worth 10 dollars invested in producing armaments and maintaining the army."

It is difficult to say on what computational basis this correlation has worked out, but they indeed do not spare the dollars. During the present administration's term of office expenditure on maintaining the USIA has doubled and by the next fiscal year will approach close to the billion mark.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS noted that the "U.S. Administration regards international broadcasting purely as a means of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and its allies." Interference in their internal affairs would be a more accurate way of putting it. You only have to recall how VOA and its kindred broadcasters of lies acted as a coordinating center for antigovernment actions during the well-known events in Poland of not so long ago, how they were used to channel instructions to U.S. agents in that country. And Radio Marti?! Even U.S. Congressman Henry Gonzalez has described its activity as the "electronic equivalent of the armed U.S. invasion of the Bay of Pigs."

Slander, half truth, juggling of the facts, innuendo, and hints -- the organizers of the "anticommunist crusade" from the USIA will use any method to denigrate socialism. As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress stressed, such psychological warfare cannot be described as anything other than a special form of aggression, an information imperialism that tramples on the sovereignty, history, and culture of the peoples."

This aggression, while sometimes gaining and sometimes slightly losing momentum, has not abated throughout the years of the existence of the USIA and its predecessors; however, it has become particularly pointed and undisguised in nature of late. In a recent speech, Charles Wick stressed that it has never been more important for the United States to operate in this "war of ideas" from a "position of strength." This is related to the restructuring now under way in our society. The more frank and open we become to ourselves, the more feverishly the USIA seeks other "weak points" in our system and the more aggressively they try to find ways there of creating that very atmosphere of dissatisfaction referred to in the VOA bosses' memorandum.

Quite a few problems that need to be solved have indeed built up between our countries. But for this there must first and foremost be goodwill and a desire to use all existing resources to dispel mistrust among the peoples and expand contacts between them.

PETROVSKIY: 'PUBLIC DIPLOMACY' KEY TO U.S. RELATIONS

LD101700 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- Until recently a Soviet-American dialogue was confined to talks and consultations at various international forums, in the premises of foreign ministries, while today the scope of the dialogue expanded a great deal because the public is becoming its active participant, Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has stated. He spoke here today at a press conference devoted to the third conference of representatives of Soviet and American public due to be held in Chautauqua, New York, on August 23 through 28.

The words "public diplomacy" have taken root in international vocabulary. The activization of public diplomacy in Soviet-American relations is, in the first place, the result of agreements reached by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan in Geneva in 1985.

The Soviet Union, Petrovskiy continued, attaches much importance to this type of contacts among people, to the development and deepening of ties among representatives of the public. We regard contacts of people as the revival of open diplomacy proclaimed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin 70 years ago, when our Soviet state was born. Diplomacy of the public is a concrete manifestation of new thinking, new conduct in international affairs. We attach special importance to the coming meeting in Chautauqua, the same as to other contacts between the Soviet and American public, because an opportunity is emerging today to improve Soviet-American relations. It would be unforgivable to miss this opportunity, Petrovskiy said.

REAGAN SELECTS VERITY AS COMMERCE SECRETARY

LD102229 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

President Reagan has announced his decision to appoint William Verity, former president of the board of directors of the Armco Steel Corporation, as secretary of commerce. He will succeed in that office Malcolm Baldrige, who was killed in an accident in July. Verity was in the past also president of the board of directors of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

As the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST said, law-makers in U.S. Senate notorious for their extreme anti-Soviet views, may oppose the nomination of William Verity as U.S. secretary of commerce, since Mr. Verity is known for his statements in favour of broadening trade with the USSR. Standing in the way of such a broadening are the restrictions imposed by the Congress and the administration, including the refusal to grant the Soviet Union the most-favoured-nation treatment and the ban on the export of sophisticated technology to the Soviet Union.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES in May 1984, William Verity stressed that all of these restrictions and bans were detrimental to the U.S. business itself since the Soviet Union can always purchase the goods it needs from other countries. According to Verity's calculations, as a result of such restrictions and bans U.S. business loses annually at least ten billion dollars.

MOSCOW REPORTS START OF SOVIET-PRC BORDER TALKS

OW081818 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Text] The Soviet-Chinese talks on border issues have begun in Beijing. Participating in the talks on the Soviet side is the Soviet delegation led by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev. Participating in the talks on the Chinese side is the Chinese delegation led by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. The talks are expected to last 2 weeks.

PLAN CALLS FOR COOPERATION ON SOVIET-PRC RIVERS

OW070356 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Soviet and Chinese experts have begun drawing up plans for comprehensive utilization of the water resources of border rivers, the Amur and Ergun. The work is carried out in accordance with an agreement signed between the Soviet and Chinese Governments in 1986.

The plan calls for cooperation between the two countries in hydropower projects, river transport, fishery, industry, water supply, water conservation, flood prevention, and protection of natural resources.

PRC, SRV HOLD PRISONER EXCHANGE CEREMONY

OW071756 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Vitaliy Ilyashenko commentary from "The World Today" program]

[Text] This video report was received from Vietnam. On the PRC and Socialist Republic of Vietnam border a prisoner exchange ceremony has taken place.

As you know, the relations between the two neighboring countries remain strained. The PRC accuses Vietnam of interfering in Cambodia and condemns the presence of Vietnamese troops in that country. From time to time, skirmishes and exchanges of fire take place on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. All this is the result and aftermath of the border dispute that flared up as recently as 1979.

However, the exchange of prisoners of war [voennoplennymi] and the political contacts between the two countries have raised hopes for the normalization of relations.

Let me also remind you that the scheduled round of Soviet-Chinese talks on border questions begins today in Beijing.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH DEPARTS FROM USSR HOLIDAY

LD110729 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0656 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS) -- Today, Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, who was staying here on holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has departed from the Soviet Union.

ROK OPPOSITION WARNS MILITARY NOT TO INTERFERE

LD061918 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo August 6 TASS -- South Korea's opposition forces have warned the military against interfering in the country's political life. According to reports from Seoul, leaders of the Democratic Party for Reunification do not rule out the possibility of the Armed Forces' interference in the present complex political process, as was often the case in the past when the military coups followed one another.

Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung stated that a group of the top brass was closely following the situation in the country and could interfere in its political life before the present head of the regime Chon Tu-hwan retired his post as president of South Korea. The aim of the military is to foil the process of democratic reforms that started in the country. The statement by Chief of Staff of the South Korean Army General Pak Hui-to that the Army is against the nomination to the presidential post of prominent opposition leader Kim Tae-chung did not go unnoticed.

U.S. WORK ON UNSC RESOLUTION TERMED 'COVER'

PM041351 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Aug 87 p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under the rubric "The World's Hot Spots": "Pouring Oil onto the Fire"]

[Text] The international community was an eyewitness to a truly historic event. What I have in mind is the unanimous adoption by the UN Security Council on 20 July of a resolution aimed at terminating the Iran-Iraq war and restoring peace in the Persian Gulf region. We are talking about only the third resolution passed in all of the United Nations' history providing for the use of all (!) the means defined in the international organization's Charter for the sake of attaining this goal. This is the first time that the Security Council has adopted a decision on a cease-fire and troop withdrawal.

At the same time the Security Council called on "all other states" to display maximum restraint and not to take actions likely to lead to the further escalation of the conflict.

But you should not imagine, dear reader, that the Security Council resolution in question was adopted swiftly. Its elaboration took all of 6 months! It is therefore all the more important to ensure that such an important resolution produces positive results.

But this is what is happening: Iran described the resolution as unjust and is continuing the war against Iraq. What is happening in fact is that this country is deliberately and stubbornly setting itself against the international community. Moreover, this is being done demonstratively and even as a challenge. And this blatantly anti-peace stance taken by the Iranian leadership gives rise to the legitimate question: Is Iran aware of all the consequences such a stance entails?

There is also a question to be asked of the United States. During the process of drafting the aforementioned Security Council resolution you got the impression that Washington was prepared to cooperate for the achievement of peace in the Persian Gulf region. The Council members passed the resolution. But instead of taking specific actions to assist in its implementation the United States sharply built up its military presence in the Persian Gulf. The buildup of the numerical strength of U.S. warships in the Gulf proceeded simultaneously with the drafting of the text of the resolution. It appears that the United States used the work on the Security Council resolution as a cover for its far from peace-loving actions in the Persian Gulf region.

Instead of doing everything necessary to reduce the level of military danger in the region immediately following the passing of the Security Council resolution, the United States built up its naval armada to record numbers (there are already 15 U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf!). Who is suffering from this? Primarily Kuwait, which the United States is supposedly protecting....

Exactly the same goal — whipping up tension in the Gulf region further still — is pursued by the provocations by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca and the burning down of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tehran, ultimately calculated to wreck the implementation of the 20 July Security Council resolution and to sharply complicate Kuwait's position.

In view of U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf, Iran immediately changed its tactics. Now avoiding direct clashes with the Americans, the Iranian leadership is concentrating all its efforts on actions against Kuwait and some other countries in the region. As for Kuwait, it seems to me that the farsighted stance and independent line of this state, which is friendly to us, cannot fail to generate sympathy and solidarity. The Soviet Union has always maintained good partnership relations with it.

It would appear that the use of all available and possible means for the implementation of the 20 July 1987 Security Council resolution would make a real contribution to the achievement of all the goals set out in it. Not a further whipping up of military danger in the Gulf region, but the elimination of this danger. And the sooner this happens, the better.

U.S. 'DISMISSES' IRANIAN VENGEANCE THREATS

PM061049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov report: "Persian Gulf: Despite the Threats"]

[Excerpt] Iran has declared, according to REUTER reports, that it will take vengeance on the United States, which it blames, together with Saudi Arabia, for the tragic events in Mecca.

The 3-day Iranian naval maneuvers code-named "Martyrdom" are continuing in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The commander of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" told Tehran Radio that Iran would demonstrate its might to the United States in the course of the maneuvers. The tens of thousands of men taking part in the maneuvers will rehearse "attacks on enemy ships and their capture." The other objective of the maneuvers, according to Tehran Radio, is "to repulse possible attacks along our coast and on sea ports in southern Iran."

The United States, according to REUTER reports, "dismissed' the Iranian threats of vengeance: The U.S. Navy convoy will carry on its duties in the Persian Gulf. "We will continue escort operations and other operations in the Persian Gulf," Pentagon Spokesman R. Sims declared.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Pentagon is studying the possibility of setting up a special command to implement direct leadership of the growing U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ARMACOST PAKISTAN VISIT

PM101441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Unable or Unwilling?"]

[Text] Another U.S. visitor — Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary for political affairs — has visited Pakistan. His meetings and talks with Pakistani leaders, including President Ziaul Haq, have attracted attention both with regard to relations between the countries and in the light of the events taking place in South Asia and the Persian Gulf.

The current visit to Islamabad by a ranking representative of the U.S. State Department is being linked first and foremost with the widely publicized scandal over the purchase by a front man in the United States -- Pakistani Arshad Pervez -- of 25 tonnes of special steel for Pakistan with a view to the creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear weapons. "Pakistan has again been caught stealing nuclear technology... but can the United States afford to punish it?" NEWSWEEK asked.

It cannot be denied that the Pakistani regime has put its transatlantic friend and patron in an awkward position. The incident over the theft of the steel is further proof that Pakistan is actively developing [razrabotka] nuclear weapons, and that the Reagan administration is breaking the law by giving it military and economic aid to the tune of more than $4 billion.

"The U.S. inability to make Pakistan observe its commitments in the sphere of nuclear nonproliferation is fraught with the threat of a potentially catastrophic nuclear arms race in Asia and undermines confidence in U.S. policy in the sphere of nuclear nonproliferation," Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST. The senator is right. Only, it is a question here, quite clearly, not of Washington's "inability" but of its unwillingness to bring its minion into line -- the United States has too much at stake in Pakistan. It is a base for the undeclared war against the DRA, a potential springboard for the rapid deployment forces, and a proponent of U.S. policy in the Muslim world.

The encouragement of Islamabad's nuclear ambitions by the U.S. Administration, however, has become so scandalous in the eyes of world and U.S. public opinion that Congress recently passed a resolution postponing for 3 months the implementation of a program of U.S. military aid to Pakistan. Armacost went to Islamabad to assure them that the U.S. Administration will continue its course and that everything will be played by the book. It must be said that it is a dangerous game both for the countries of the region and for Pakistan itself.

PRAVDA CITES GANDHI DENIAL OF ARMS DEAL CORRUPTION

PM071509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Aug -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today made a special statement in parliament in connection with the purchase from the Swedish firm Bofors of a major consignment of field guns for the Indian Army.

"Many accusations have been made during the discussions about the 'Bofors affair' which have been held both inside and outside parliament," Rajiv Gandhi pointed out. "Rumor and unjustified suspicion have been used to undermine the prestige of the country and its leadership. I categorically state before this lofty forum that neither I nor the members of my family have received any monies in connection with the deal. I have repeatedly stated in both houses of parliament that if an investigation establishes that anyone has been guilty of obtaining illegal rewards they will be severely punished in accordance with law. The Indian National Congress (I) Party and the country's government are committed to revealing the truth. Let us cooperate in this matter."

INDIAN ADMIRAL'S ARRIVAL, MEETING WITH YAZOV NOTED

PM050837 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 87 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] On 28 July Admiral R.H. Tahiliani, chief of the Indian Defense Staff and chief of Navy Staff, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, arrived in Moscow.

The Indian visitor and the officials accompanying them were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Armed Forces.

The welcoming party included P.K. Budhwar, plenipotentiary minister at the Indian Embassy in the USSR.

An honor guard was formed at the airport. Admiral R.H. Tahiliani received the report from the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the formation of Soviet servicemen.

On the same day a meeting took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Admiral R.H. Tahiliani in the course of which they discussed questions of mutual interest. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the conversation were Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin and other officials, on the Soviet side, and P.K. Budhwar, plenipotentiary minister at the Indian Embassy in the USSR, on the Indian side.

On July 29 Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Admiral R.H. Tahiliani.

In the course of a friendly conversation questions of mutual interest were discussed. The following attended the meeting: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, and Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense, on the Soviet side and P.K. Budhwar, plenipotentiary minister at the Indian Embassy in the USSR, on the Indian side.

On the same day Admiral R.H. Tahiliani laid wreathes at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Visit Ends, Returns Home

PM051155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] Admiral R.H. Tahiliani, chief of the Indian Defense Staff and chief of Navy Staff, who was on an official visit to the Soviet Union, left Moscow 3 August.

The Indian guest was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister; and Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

P.K. Budhwar, minster plenipotentiary at the Indian Embassy in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airport in honor of the lofty guest. Adm R.H. Tahiliani accepted the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the ranks of Soviet servicemen.

ISRAELI TEST OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE REPORTED

LD251742 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Jul 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Israel has carried out combat tests of a medium-range missile.

[Commentator Yuriy Rostov] The missile has a 1,500-km range. If launched from the territory of Israel, it is capable of reaching the majority of Arab capitals and large towns. The missiles' accuracy is not great, therefore it is not expedient to use it with a conventional and relatively low-power warhead. In any case, a raid by Israeli aviation against Arab states, also to a distance of 1,500 km, would be more effective and would cost much less. What, then, does Israel need this medium-range missile for? The only logical explanation would be to use it with a warhead exceeding a conventional one by many times, that is, with a nuclear warhead.

Tel Aviv has been carrying out a policy of the so-called deliberate obscurity on the nuclear issue for as long as 20 years. Israeli leaders do not deny the fact that Israel has nuclear arms, yet, at the same time, they do not confirm it, either. They do not confirm it because the world's negative reaction would have been too dangerous for Zionists in this case. They do not deny it because it is simply impossible to deny the existence of a nuclear arms potential in Israel. Here are but a few facts:

The sixties: the scandal in the United States in connection with a theft of enriched uranium. When the involvement of Israeli special services in the affair was proven, the case was closed on instructions from President Johnson. The seventies: information leaks; a CIA secret report was leaked to the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. The document stated that Israel was in possession of at least 20 nuclear warheads. And, finally, the eighties: A declaration by a prominent Israeli physicist published in London. He confirmed that Tel Aviv had nuclear arms potential. After the statement was published, the physicist was abducted and secretly brought to Israel.

For many years the Middle Eastern crisis has been one of the most acute in the world. Its escalation has brought great powers to the brink of conflict more than once. It is difficult to overestimate the danger contained in this crisis acquiring yet another dimension -- the nuclear one.

'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISE DRAWS PROTEST, CRITICISM

Ethiopian Statement Carried

PM060923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Foreign Ministry Statement Disseminated"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Aug -- The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has protested the U.S. and Somali military maneuvers code-named "Bright Star 87," carried out close to Ethiopian borders.

A statement published here today notes that the Reagan administration decided on these exercises at a time when Ethiopia had put forward an initiative to normalize relations with Somalia for the sake of strengthening peace in the Horn of Africa.

U.S. 'War-Mongering' Cited

EA081614 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1530 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Several thousand U.S. soldiers, supported by fighter planes, have landed near the Somali border towns of Berbera and Alula. The paratroop landing resembled soldiers going into battle. This was how the "Bright Star" military exercise began on 1 August. Here is a commentary by Georgiy (Sashin):

One day when I was explaining the location of Berbera, one of my foreign friends compared it to a border town. In my opinion, that's not a bad comparison. However, the town is hundreds of kilometers from the nearest land border. By sea it is even further.

It is not the border of Somalia which passes through there but that of foreign interests and government from overseas. Since Washington's political and military alliance with Somalia began in the 1980's, Berbera has been rapidly transformed from a peaceful port to a military base for the U.S. intervention task force. Intense U.S. propaganda attempts to convince Somalia and other African countries that all this is done to protect their interests from an external enemy. [sentence as heard]

Washington has established neocolonial forces in many East African and Middle East countries. African newspapers are told that these are task forces. It is not without reason that the area has been chosen as a stronghold for the Pentagon. From there the U.S. Armed Forces can control Middle East oil and the sea lanes. Countries with political systems not approved by the U.S. Administration are also intimidated from there. The buildup of U.S. Armed Forces there is also a threat to those countries which have opened their territory to the Pentagon's generals. U.S. war-mongering and the U.S. military presence and adventures thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores may be in U.S. interests, but they hurt those countries politically.

That is why the movement for the Indian Ocean to be declared a zone of peace and for Africa to be kept free of military bases and nuclear weapons is growing on the continent. The African people are expressing the view that their security can be well protected through dialogue, rather than military bases and military exercises. This is stressed in the statement issued by Ethiopia's foreign ministry on the current "Bright Star" exercise. The statement points out that the U.S. Government has decided to stage the exercise at a time when Ethiopia and Somalia are making efforts to improve their relations and strengthen peace in the region. The explanation for the U.S. action is that it is intended to intimidate countries in the region and disrupt the process toward stability in the Horn of Africa.

SFRY INFLATION, LOW WAGES CAUSE 'GRAVE DISCONTENT'

PM101433 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Aug 87 p 3

[Maiden dispatch by Aleksandr Poroshin, TRUD's own correspondent in the SFRY: "Expectation of Change"]

[Excerpt] Zagreb-Belgrade, August -- [Passage omitted] The constant growth in prices is having a serious effect on the living standards of the Republic's working people. In the last quarter of last year the personal incomes of those employed in the country's economy stood at an average of 112,349 dinars a month. However, in February 1987 a family of four was already spending almost 110,000 dinars a month on food alone, and in March of this year, according to a report in the newspaper POLITIKA, the cost of living had increased 76 percent compared with the same period last year.

Today inflation is measured in three figures. Specialists at the Economics Institute in Ljubljana fear that it will reach 130-150 percent by the end of the year. According to a TANJUG report, the question of issuing new bank notes in denominations of 10,000, 25,000, and 50,000 dinars is now being decided. Hitherto the largest bank note had a value of 5,000 dinars.

The growth in wages is clearly failing to keep up with the growth in market prices, which is a cause of grave discontent among working people, particularly that section employed in the social sphere of production. Sometimes this discontent takes the form of a protest involving a temporary work stoppage. As a rule, such conflicts are quickly resolved. Having secured a wage hike, the workers return to their places.

In Zagreb, I met with Risto Mirdzen, executive secretary of the Council of the Union of Croatian Trade Unions.

"The workers' protests," he said, "attest, rather, to a discrepancy between the workers' proclaimed and actual position. Work comes to a halt, as a rule, where the self-management structures are poorly developed but bureaucracy, on the other hand, is strong. Of course, the trade unions do not stand aloof from such phenomena."

It should be added to what has been said that Yugoslavia's trade unions do not always succeed in averting an imminent conflict by recourse to preventive means. There were more cases of temporary work stoppages during the first 6 months of this year than during the whole of 1986.

Labor conflicts and inflation are the consequences of the economic difficulties which Yugoslavia has encountered on the threshold of the nineties. To the Yugoslavs' credit, it should be said that they do not conceal painful problems but speak and write openly of them. They are seeking ways to resolve them. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA EXAMINES SFRY EXPORTS, NEED FOR CURRENCY

PM311811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Sharov dispatch under rubric "Making Experience Common Property": "How To Earn Currency"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, July -- It is difficult to compare the "Klima" Plant in Slovenia and the "Progres" Association in Belgrade. [paragraph continues]

The plant is small, and its output is of a specific kind known mainly to economic managers and specialists. "Progress," on the other hand, has announced itself loudly, has penetrated into every corner of Yugoslavia and into 20 countries, including the Soviet Union, and has its own branch offices and dealerships. The "giant" and the "baby" have been united, linked into one another as if with an indissoluble bond by a common interest in where and how to earn foreign currency.

Hard currency is the all-important question for Yugoslavia. It is needed to purchase modern equipment because many products cannot be produced without it. The mass purchase of licenses caused a dependence on the Western market and deficit raw materials, supplies, and spares have to be obtained. Finally, paying off the large foreign debt exacts its own tribute -- almost one-half of the SFRY's currency revenue is spent on this.

"Klima" and "Progres" have all the preconditions for businesslike cooperation. I will start with the plant. It received its name from the word "klimat" [climate]. The collective produces equipment for controlling the "weather" in workshops and livestock units.

General Director Alojz Zupanc showed us around the enterprise. One building houses heating devices, the other ventilators. Two hundred thousand ventilators are manufactured here each year. [passage omitted]

In the USSR, machine builders from Slovenia have equipped 30 large chambers (each one 600 tonnes in capacity) for curing sausages.

"We heard that our Soviet partners had certain difficulties in using them. Tell them via PRAVDA that we are ready to help them," "Klima"'s general director asked us.

Summing up my impressions from the visit to Celje, I can say: The link with science and the orientation toward intensive technologies make it possible for the plant to produce goods capable of competing on the world market, but how do we get into that market? It cannot make the breakthrough on its own. This is where "Progres" has offered its services...

Harsh economic circumstances are forcing this trading organization to seek contacts in industry. Like all the other collectives in the country, "Progres" is operating under conditions of full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing. The principle is simple: The more you sell, the more you earn.

There is one more incentive to activeness and energy. The enterprises themselves are free to choose the partners who will represent their interests in the external market. "Progres" constantly hears its competitors "breathing" at its back. Success in this competition is due to specialists' skills, operational efficiency, and correct consideration of market conditions... [passage omitted]

"Progres" trades and helps to find partners for cooperation and joint capital investments and helps prepare and sign appropriate contracts and agreements. With its assistance and participation, for example, long-term industrial cooperation was organized between KAMAZ and a group of Yugoslav enterprises headed by the Trstenik plant named for the First 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

The giant truck factory on the Kama receives hydraulic equipment, brakes, and filters from Yugoslavia, paying for them with finished goods. In the years 1981-1985 the volume of reciprocal deliveries under this program, as was reported by the "Progres" general directorate, reached 675 million dollars. It will be no less in the present 5-year plan.

Zvonimir Nikolic, director of "Progres-metal" one of the sector subunits of the Belgrade association, spoke about other forms of "intervention" in the affairs of production collectives. Z. Nikolic is the leader of a new formation. He came from a production unit. He is a candidate of sciences. He speaks Russian and English.

"When we see there is increased demand on the world market for this or that commodity, then together we try to step up its production as quickly as possible," Z. Nikolic explains.

I was given the example of the Celje "Sankarna" Chemical Combine. One of its plants produces titanium-based semimanufactures. "Progres-metal" found a buyer for this output in the GDR, ready to participate with capital investments in expanding production. One-third of the resources necessary for this were supplied by the Belgrade association itself. Now construction is well under way. By January 1988 the plant's capacity will have increased by 25 percent.

"We are taking part in developing 10 Yugoslav enterprises," the director adds, "including the Trebinje Instrument Plant and the Belgrade 'Frigostroj' Cold Storage Plant, which are leaders in their sectors. Joint planning of export programs for the year and for the 5-year plan is bringing good results."

Naturally we did not ignore the Soviet-Yugoslav link in the conversation. "Progres"'s annual commodity turnover with partners from the USSR totals 500 million dollars, and 200 million of this is accounted for by "Progres-metal." These figures conceal multifarious work. The association buys and sells a wide range of finished goods, raw material, and supplies. With "Progres"'s participation a number of hotels have been built in our country and the building for the M.M. Shemyakin USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Bio-organic Chemistry is being constructed.

"As you see, cooperation with Soviet partners is on a large scale. It is mutually beneficial and has good prospects," Z. Nikolic sums up.

I ask my interlocutor to name one wish in terms of increasing the efficiency of our mutually beneficial collaboration. In his opinion, we need to be bolder in switching to progressive forms of cooperation and more efficient in solving problems that arise and in improving output quality.

"Lest the reader get too idyllic a picture of the organization of the SFRY's foreign trade, I will also mention what is worrying the Yugoslav comrades. The excessive deintegration and decentralization that are causing so many difficulties for the national economy have not bypassed foreign economic links. In this sphere too there is a lack of coordinated action and planning. The country's press often cites instances whereby some federal republics' export output is identical to what other republics are buying for hard currency.

There are many enterprises and organizations in Yugoslavia that, like "Klima" and "Progres," have won a position for themselves on the foreign market and can and successfully do earn currency. However, the country as a whole has not fulfilled the planned export targets for several years past. Last year was a bad one. The LCY weekly organ KOMUNIST, citing information from the federal secretariat for foreign trade, reported that the volume of commodity turnover with foreign states fell in 1986 -- exports by 2.6 percent and imports by 3 percent. The first half of this year showed that the situation has improved somewhat, but there has been no decisive breakthrough.

A "radical turn" is needed in foreign trade -- that is the conclusion reached by the SFRY Federal Assembly. Relying on experience and the potential of such collectives as "Klima" and "Progres" (and there are tens and hundreds of them), the LCY Central Committee and the country's government are full of determination to achieve that turn.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS NIKONOV ON AGRICULTURE

AU311239 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Viktor P. Nikonov, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by TRYBUNA LUDU reporter Wladyslaw Bielski: "Family Brigades -- Interview with Viktor P. Nikonov" -- in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] Viktor P. Nikonov visited Poland on 16-21 July at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. At the conclusion of his visit he gave an interview to TRYBUNA LUDU on selected current problems of Soviet agriculture.

[Bielski] In May 1982 the CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted a food program. What about the realization of this program and its results?

[Nikonov] We have an enormous task to fulfill in farming and the entire national economy: to realize within 15 years a program equalling the results of the past 70 years!

"Agriculture" continues to be mentioned in everyday talks and in the mass media with increasing rarity, but the agro-industrial complex is being referred to with increasing frequency. This is formally connected with the liquidation of a number of ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture, and with the establishment of the State Agro-industrial Committee. However, the primary reason for this is the fact that we have provided large funds for the modernization of farming and that we have tied the sectors of farming to other sectors of the national economy. The funds in question are much larger than in the previous 5-year periods.

As for the results of the food program, I can say that, compared with the average annual indexes of the preceding 5-year period, grain production increased by 30 million tonnes in 1986. That year we harvested 210 million tonnes of grain, which was to a great extent a result of using comprehensive cultivation techniques.

Other examples: As of 1982 the number of deficit kilkhozes and sovkhozes farms has decreased over 3 times. In 1986, 24 regions and autonomous republics of the USSR obtained 3,000kg of milk per cow, but 4 years ago there were eight such areas!

[Bielski] How has this been reflected in per capital consumption?

[Nikonov] In the past 4 years consumption of meat has increased by 4kg (at present it amounts to 62.5kg), of milk and processed milk by 32kg (at present it amounts to 3.92kg) [figure as published], of eggs by 16 eggs a year, and so on.

[Bielski] It is easy to assume that, first of all, agricultural productivity had to increase ....

[Nikonov] In the past 4 years it has increased by 6.9 percent in farming and 5.2 percent in farm produce processing. Within the same time farming made a net profit of R23 billion!

[Bielski] Which is the crucial change for the better?

[Nikonov] Changes in the system of production organization above all. The earlier administrative and command methods, which forced farms to work "under diktat," have been replaced by economic incentive systems decreed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. The main idea is to create opportunities for all farm workers to share decisions on production organization so work becomes more effective and people become materially and otherwise interested in properly fulfilling their obligations.

In this way, as of 1 January of this year, wages of all workers at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in regional agro-industrial associations and agricutural combines depend on the final results of their labors. This involves over 30 million people working for the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR.

More and more people -- last year as many as 11 million -- now work under the brigade system, including family brigades, and do this on the basis of economic accounting. The success and expansion of this form of work organization will be determined by two issues: the complete and punctual fulfillment of obligations of brigade contracts (the particular point in this connectin is to secure the necessary materials and equipment for brigade's work), and the certainty that brigade members are paid every penny they earn. Otherwise people will lose faith in the assumption that collective work can be effective and can be paid for as it should be.

The following facts show that people accept these brigades: Today over 75 percent of arable land and over 50 percent of animal production "are ascribed" to the brigade system. Increasingly more families join forces to work in brigades. Production results of individual brigades very often outstrip the average results of kolkhozes or sovkhozes.

[Bielski] During your visit to Poland you also visited the Debica Igloopol Agro-Industrial Combine....

[Nikonov] The combine is a very interesting form of agro-industrial integration. In the USSR, too, we have established a number of such combines, of which the Kuban Combine in Krasnodarsk Kray is most typical. Whatever is connected with agriculture in Timoshev rgion has been integrated in the work of the combine, which gave up subsidies after 3 years of activities. Figures do not reflect everything, but it is a fact that the Kuban Combine made a net profit of R100 million last year and that its profitability has increased by 42 percent. This has made it possible to greatly increase outlays on social needs, including housing.

We intend to establish such combines, engaging in various production lines, near large cities.

In addition, 214 cooperative agro-industrial combines already exist.

[Bielski] What about the present most important tasks of Soviet agriculture and the food economy?

[Nikonov] The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum indicated realistic opportunities to crucially improve our food supplies in the next 2-3 years. In this regard we continue to pay particular attention to the propagation of intensive technologies in plant and animal production. Our second task is to spread verified forms of organizing farm production and our third is to intensify efforts to meet the rural areas' social needs.

We will continue to tap all farm production reserves, including those at auxiliary farms. The large disproportions between individual oblasts and regions are evidence of such reserves. I already mentioned the increased grain yields in the USSR, which is also true of potatoes, sugar beets, and meat.

Production has begun to increase, a phenomenon unknown previously, but production of vegetables such as fruit, sunflowers, and cotton has increased very slightly or not at all, although our needs continue to increase all the time.

Leveling off these disproportions is also one of the most urgent tasks in agriculture.

[Bielski] What about your opinion on development prospects for Polish-Soviet farm and food cooperation in general and in the context of this visit?

[Nikonov] I think the most recent meetings in Poland will help us to better adjust our cooperation and accelerate certain links. We now have many documents and protocols on our countries' cooperation in various areas, including agriculture. We regard as chief documents those that concern our scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. Relevant documents describe 24 subjects relating to plant and animal production and to technology. The point is to ensure that all accords and subjects are fully realized. But life does not mark time, and that is why no one can claim that no new, interesting subjects and issues of mutual interest will appear before 2000.

Currently we continue to plan to intensify our cooperation on rape, potato, wheat, and corn cultivation. Over 20 joint enterprises are being established in our two countries. I am convinced that, given the necessary party support and attention, we will be able to score satisfactory results.

GROMYKO MESSAGE TO SOVIET-FINNISH YOUTH FESTIVAL

PM101248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[Message from A. Gromyko: "To the Participants in the Sixth USSR-Finnish Youth Friendship Festival"]

[Text] I cordially greet the participants in the USSR-Finnish Youth Friendship Festival.

Your festival is taking place in a year that is significant for both countries, when our peoples are widely marking historic events tht are inextricably linked -- the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence.

Soviet-Finnish relations, based on the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, are a convincing example of the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states belonging to different sociopolitical systems. People in the Soviet Union value Finland's peace-loving foreign policy course, the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," on which the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR is based.

The good-neighborliness of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, to whose strengthening and enrichment the young generation makes a substantial contribution, has become a factor for strengthening peace and security in Europe and an important component in the restructuring of international relations with a view to building a just, nonviolent, and nuclear-free world.

I express the hope that your festival will serve to further strengthen the relations of mutual trust, friendship, and cooperation between our countries' peoples.

I wish all the participants in the festival successes along this path -- the path of peace and progress.

A. Gromyko.

NORWEGIAN COASTGUARD INSPECTS SOVIET TRAWLERS

PM071519 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Aug 87 p 41

[Liv Hegna report: "Russian Hunt for Young Cod"]

[Text] A few degrees above zero and a raw summer fog are the weather conditions for 3 Norwegian coastguard vessels which since Sunday have had their work cut out keeping a fleet of between 30 and 40 Soviet trawlers out of the fisheries exclusion zone around Bjornoya.

Cod fishing is reported to be unusually good this year, but Commodore Magnus Stene has told AFTENPOSTEN that the rules are clear: No fishing of undersized fish within the 20-mile zone around Bjornoya.

Commodore Stene, who is head of the coastguard, said that the Russians claim that they have the right to fish up to 4 nautical miles from land since Bjornoya comes under the Spitsbergen rules. Stene said that there is a clear need for the political authorities to convey to the Soviet Union that exclusion zones have been set up in the areas where young fish develop.

The three coastguard vessels, Nornen, Grimsholm, and Senja, are carrying out their duties and in the last few days they have made seven inspections and boarded and checked Soviet vessels which refused to leave the 20-mile zone. There are around 30 Norwegian trawlers in the area fishing outside the exclusion zone. Two West German, five British, and two Faeroese boats are also in the vicinity. So it is not only the Russians who are hunting the cod.

Commodore Stene said that he does not think there is any connection between the Soviet "Summer Ex 87" exercise, which is taking place in northern waters, and the presence of the trawlers off Bjornoya. He thinks that this is merely a coincidence. The trawlers cannot be compared with Soviet merchant ships which are often seen together with Soviet naval forces taking part in exercises.

Stene said that it is a little unusual that the trawler fleet, which is operating within the 20-mile Bjornoya exclusion zone and refuses to leave the area, is as big as it is this year. Magnus Stene cannot remember there being more than 14 together at any one time before.

ATHENS CAR BOMB INJURES U.S. SERVICEMEN

LD101901 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Athens August 10 TASS -- Nine people have been wounded as a result of an act of terrorism staged in the Greek capital. Unidentified persons set off today a car with a number plate of the U.S. Embassy that was laden with explosives. The car blew up when a mini-bus carrying staff members of the U.S. Air Force Hellenikon base near Athens was passing by. This has been reported by a spokesman of the U.S. Command of the base. Those inured by the explosion include a bus driver, a Greek national, and a Greek woman working at the base. The rest were U.S. servicemen. Fitzwater, spokesman of the White House, admitted that four American servicemen and two Greek nationals had been wounded. The police are investigating the accident.

NEWLY APPOINTED MALTESE ENVOY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD051446 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 August (TASS) -- Malta and the Soviet Union want to live in peace and harmony, said Maurice Lubrano, who has just received a new appointment. He will be heading the Maltese Embassy in the USSR. Pending the agreement he decided to come to Moscow on a private visit, the paper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI reports in its latest edition.

Making a speech at a soiree at the House of Friendship devoted to the 20th anniversary of the setting up of Soviet-Maltese diplomatic relations and the 10th anniversary of the "USSR-Malta" society Maurice Lubrano said:

"Relations between Malta with its population of 300,000 people and such a great power as the Soviet Union are characterized by complete mutual understanding and good will. This is the main thing in order for any matter to be resolved in our mutual interest. I consider the new appointment a great honor. Restructuring and glasnost, the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR, and Mikhail Gorbachev personally are at the center of world politics. I look forward to this interesting work."

Those who spoke at the soiree noted the mutually beneficial nature of the cooperation between the two countries. The USSR supplies oil to the island state, Soviet vessels are repaired at Maltese docks, and new ones for the Soviet Union are built at Maltese shipyards. Every year many Maltese boys and girls come to Soviet establishments of higher education to study.

CENTRAL AMERICAN LEADERS SIGN SETTLEMENT ACCORD

LD080609 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Text] San Jose August 8 (TASS) -- The heads of the five Central American states signed in Guatemala City in the evening on Friday an agreement on a peaceful settlement in that explosive region.

It provides for a ceasefire between the belligerents, renunciation of every support for anti-government group, amnesty for all of their members and a number of measures aimed at democratising political life in the countries of the region.

Simultaneously the presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica rejected the so-called "peace plan" for Central America put forward by President Reagan on Tuesday, since it is actually aimed at broadening the export of counter-revolution to Nicaragua. An end to aid to the groups like the contras, the heads of state stressed, is an "indispensable prerequisite for peace".

The agreement approved in Guatemala is to be implemented in the course of 90 days. An international commission has also been set up at the meeting to draw up a mechanism and procedure of control for the implementation of the agreement reached by the sides.

Ortega Comments Cited

LD080524 Moscow TASS in English 0521 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Text] Managua August 8 TASS -- The declaration signed in Guatemala by the presidents of the five Central American nations is of inestimable significance for ensuring lasting peace in Central America, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua told local correspondents upon his return from Guatemala. The determination of the Central American nations to search jointly for ways for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region has put up an insurmountable barrier in the way of interventionist intrigues of the USA, which is trying to destabilise the situation in Central America.

Spokesman Discusses U.S. Role

LD100846 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 10 TASS -- Alejandro Bendana, a spokesman for the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has said that successful realization of the agreement signed in Guatemala on Friday by the presidents of five Central American countries on a peaceful settlement in the region depends in many respects on the United States' actions.

In an ABC interview on Sunday he said that termination by the United States of the war against Nicaragua should become an indispensable condition for the establishment of peace in Central America.

Bendana pointed out that relations between Nicaragua and the United States would not improve until the USA abandons the idea of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government.

MOSCOW TV: GORBACHEV SPEECH AT RAMENSKIY RAYON

LD052245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at meeting with local officials in Ramenskiy Rayon, near Moscow, on 5 August — recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In general, I did not have any plans to make an officially prepared speech to you. On the contrary, we planned the trip in order to mix and talk with people as much as possible. And, comrades, now that my brief 1-day tour to one rayon of the Moscow Oblast, to Ramenskiy Rayon to be precise, is coming to an end, I can say that I am very pleased with this trip and the meetings and conversations which has taken place during these short hours.

I am pleased, first and foremost, because I have found Ramenskiy Rayon and its working people, cadres, and party organization in motion. It is also in motion from the point of view of reflection on the new tasks and requirements which the time has presented to all our party organizations and working people at the stage of the present fundamental restructuring, at a stage of practical changes. Let me say that this is probably the main prerequisite for any restructuring to take place. Once people have begun to reflect seriously and in a businesslike manner, and with a desire to put their heart into it and think through their accumulated experiences, to express them and to hope that they might perhaps be useful, this is the main prerequisite for ensuring that our policy of and course toward restructuring do not turn into simply the latest campaign and do not turn into the latest large-scale attempt, as a result of which no particular changes subsequently take place.

Comrades, we must now understand this: Every year, every day is of enormous significance for the country's destiny. You cannot solve the problem now with small steps and half-measures or with some supplementary measures or other. In my opinion, the greatest achievement of the party and of society is that we now understand all this. We in the Central Committee are now convinced that both the people and the party, and our cadres, understand that restructuring is not something which has been deliberately made up, but something which is vitally important and essential. We must take the path of restructuring without turning back and we must follow that path steadily.

If anyone — perhaps even someone sitting in this hall — is still thinking: Well, let us wait and see, have a look at what this is, so to speak, there have been reorganizers before and perhaps this is the latest kind of reorganizational urge, a kind of virus that has spread in our society, including at the level of the political leadership of the country, then I assure him that it is a mistake to think in that way. No! Restructuring has really come into our society, it has really arrived. And if we lose time now, we will lose much, we will lose much, comrades, in the great reckoning of history.

That is the first thing that I wanted to say, even though I have already said this many times. But while we are in the hall, alone together as they say, looking each other in the eye and conversing I wanted to say this to you: No vacillating! You should be emphatically restructuring. And all of us need to restructure ourselves.

You and I, I can see, with perhaps a few exceptions, are approximately of the same age, virtually all of one generation so to speak, and you and I have experienced everything, starting from the 20th congress — I can see that all the people here, or a majority of you, were already taking an active part in life, so to speak, in all matters. And this all took place through us: We know the pros and cons, the gains and the losses; We know that there are the forces in our society that are capable of taking on the responsibility for restructuring, to carry this burden upon their shoulders. But we know that this society will fulfill the tasks of restructuring if it purges itself and frees itself of much, and first and foremost in its way of thinking and approach.

So let us renew ourselves. Renewal is starting — it has to start from ourselves. This is why I say that everything has to start from the cadres, from the party, the leading cadres. That is the key question of restructuring, comrades. If the party is tardy, if a party organization somewhere is tardy — either the oblast, or the rayon, or the primary party organization — if the cadres somewhere are tardy, and life is leaving them behind and they are being left, then they are doing harm to us and to the cause. Therefore this must be clearly understood, be spoken of bluntly and appraised from the loftiest standpoints, the interests of the society, and of the people. Embark decisively upon the road of restructuring! That is the first point.

Point 2: What I heard from the people on the sovkhozes and the kolkhozes — is that it? No? Anyway, two kolkhozes and two sovkhozes, if you bear in mind that there were representatives there from Zavorov.

In my opinion, people have a natural sense that restructuring is necessary. You and I want to understand everything — that's how it should be. We must translate this major policy — this strategy — to the field of practical solutions and, specifically, find the answer as to what should I be doing, in my job, on the kolkhoz, on the sovkhoz, in the enterprise. We understand that; we are pondering this. What must I do? How can I contribute more? And this means taking the working people — the workers' collectives — along with you. People are morally and psychologically ready for this. This is a fine basis for the work of our cadres, for the party organizations. So if things are not working somewhere, then that is the fault of the party organization; it is the fault of the leading cadres, comrades. It is our fault, too. This, too, has to be said bluntly, in a manner befitting the party: If someone is unable to join in with us, he must make way for someone else.

If you ask me: Look, now that restructuring is here, do all cadres have to be replaced then? The answer is: No. I believe that we must solve the tasks of restructuring with our people and with our cadres. The other thing that might happen is a rearrangement in the higher echelons and in the middle echelons, and at the level of the farms — a strengthening and bringing in an influx of new fresh forces. But in the main these are the cadres with whom we must solve this.

And in addition to this, natural things may arise such as somebody coming to the end, so to speak, of his definite working activity. That is understandable. Or someone may simply find these new tasks beyond them. That is also understandable, comrades. And here, again, there is no need to make a drama out of this. Each time has its own demands, and demands its own cadres and its own approaches. And he who is capable of restructuring himself and moving along these new paths, using new approaches, in political and organizational work, and ideological work, should be able to work and enjoy the support of the working people and the party organizations.

It seems to me that the basic mass of our cadres are ready for this, perhaps in different ways, with some quicker and (?more perceptive) and others, perhaps, thinking more, and others needing more time. But in principle we are proceeding from the fact that we will tackle these tasks with the basic make-up of our cadres. We have no intention of, so to speak, undermining our cadres, or our people. But at the same time we will not be reconciled. I think that this spirit of irreconcilability must be followed, so that we do not drag ourselves along or drag along our cart as we have up to now, without accelerating, without gear, we cannot reconcile with this. History has simply not given us the time for that.

That is what I wanted to say, and I was very strongly affected by how people had this feeling for the meaning of restructuring. This is the main impression which I have from our meeting today. For if the mood for it isn't there, comrades, you are not going to be able to invent it. For no matter how much you encourage, cajole and joke and whatever else, you will not deceive people. You will not deceive people, comrades!

You can coerce them, you can force them, so to speak. It is possible; we have mechanisms for that. But this people will not be capable of solving the new tasks given that kind of mood, and they will not be solved.

But the mood of the people now is beneficial soil. Party organizations and leading cadres, therefore, must not lose any time. All the restructuring processes must be set moving. But where are the main links of this restructuring? The first one, comrades, and the most important is that we have to maintain the atmosphere of openness, and discussion of all questions with the people so that the people will know all our affairs and the state of things, raising difficult questions full-face, you understand. We have to discuss them and solve them together with them. This is everything we mean when we say we need democratization and real participation by people in our country.

We say, therefore, that the foundation of restructuring is democratization. And democratization runs through the methods, so to speak, and the other work done by the party organs and the local soviets, through the methods and the other work of our cadres, through the fact that new forms like the new mechanism of economic management, the elections of cadres, the councils of these collectives -- both at the team level and at the workshop level and at the enterprise level -- are being applied lawfully in the national economy and in all labor collectives.

No doubt, you have already seen, through the example of the contracting collectives and the family livestock farms, how much, it would appear, our people have yearned, how much they want not simply to earn more -- that desire also exists and it is understandable -- but it wants to earn it; it does not want to steal it or take it from the state -- it wants to earn it. Is this not a socialist desire then, so to speak? It is completely socialist, and therefore there should not be any restrictions. Everything that a person earns must be given to him. And those who haven't earned anything -- things cannot be arranged in such a way that they get money without earning it. That is socialism, that is socialism. That is clear, therefore.

But it seems that this is not enough for our person. And so one woman says: We used to get a doctor's note saying that because of the child, you have stay with the child, and so, well, thank God. You've got a doctor's note; you can even ask for another. That is what she said to us. And now she says: my child is sick. Or she has a doctor's note for herself, and she wants to know how things are going there. She simply cannot wait. A day goes by, 2 days, and she wants to go back as quickly as possible.

Listen to the person, look at the concern that is developing in him, look at the thinking that is coming into being. And this is the most important thing, comrades. You must not simply be primitive economic managers. Look, therefore, at what this new atmosphere is giving. It has to be maintained through democracy, through the new mechanism of economic management, through involving the person in the very process of planning and the organization of production. This is what we need. This stimulates labor, strengthens initiative, encourages conscientiousness, encourages productivity, and it unites the interest of kolkhoz and -- through the kolkhoz and the sovkhoz, and also the interest of society -- with personal interest. This is what has to be done.

If personal interests are infringed nothing will work and society will lose. But if one sets about things in the new conditions in such a way that, for instance, everything goes into paying higher wages and the country does not receive anything as a result, the country will lose and the individual person will feel that he, too, is losing. Therefore we need to find this balance of interests and we are finding it -- through the new mechanism through the forms of democracy -- this is the first thing -- through the atmosphere of glasnost, through involving people in all processes of restructuring.

It is difficult to work now. I say that all of us need, have to study -- beginning from the primary forms -- the lessons of democracy. Now we have sensed what real democracy is, some people have become frightened. Some people have started saying: Where (?are we going), how will this end, what will this turn out to be? And people who in this event reason like this forget what is most important -- that a person always has common sense. Somewhere, it can turn out to be, group interests will come into play -- covering up for each other -- this can be the case, but in principle everyone wants the head of a team, a shop, an enterprise, a kolkhoz, a sovkhov, to be reliable managers, intelligent, capable of leading, opening up prospects with which an improvement of life is connected.

All this is understood by our people and they have no need at all for managers who are too tolerant, managers who are too soft. No, they need talented people, who understand the significance of human labor, attentive people, considerate and demanding, justly demanding.

People don't like such, so to speak, vague managers. After all, you know all of this yourselves. Therefore, democracy is a great thing. The only thing is to make sure that it is not your uncle putting things in order for you in the collective, but that you yourselves should now use democratic forms. And the managers should use these democratic forms. The party organizations, especially, on the whole should build their work on this now. For this reason the first link is the atmosphere which must work for restructuring and make a person active, socially active, responsible. This is very important.

Secondly, when it is said that this is lacking, or that is lacking, or a third thing is lacking, I must say that today, during the entire day, I didn't hear a single unfounded request.

All the requests are well-founded and serious and, moreover, I already noticed in talking to the comrades here, and I have been telling Aleksandr Sergeyevich, that in fact people do not even bring up trivia. If questions are raised about serious things, then the talk turns to serious things. And this also says something about the maturity of our people, but the fact also remains that we have a lot of unsolved questions, and we have a lot lacking as concerns technology, particularly for the food industry, and as regards construction mechanisms and building materials, and something else, and something else again. This is how it all is.

But, comrades, in order not to become tangled up, we have to restructure in this direction too, and take up the right positions. Today the question of yield is already coming to the forefront. Yes, we still have problems to solve. A set of machines for each crop, a set of machines for this, for that, for one technology and another technology, for carrots, for onions, for celery, and so on. But today the main question is yield. Today we now have an enormous potential in the countryside, and it has to work differently than it has worked up until now. Is this the right way to go about it? We were going to go ahead this way a bit earlier in, so to speak, the political context. This already started directly with the May plenum. But now that we have done some work since April, and now that we have set this initiative rolling, and now that we are applying the approaches which were decided on at the May Central Committee plenum, we have the feeling that we were right, comrades, in the way we took hold of this main point.

Today it is a question of yield — yield, that's the main thing. And in this respect what comes to the forefront? What comes to the forefront is a new mechanism for the countryside — new forms of organization, new forms of incentive, which would allow society's interest to be combined with individual interests. Take a look: What is being done? You take a family livestock farm and suddenly, in 1 year, it yields an increase in milk of 1,800 kg. This is the Soldatov family farm. In the same conditions — and moreover with an unmechanized and quite primitive barn in a desolate, neglected village, the individual's interest has been put to work, when they have worked it out: These are the management duties; that is THEIR duties; that is how that should be; What are the quotas?; What will happen if you do this, these are the kind of results you will get? Listen, when did anyone have an increase in their yield, and you remember all your history, of 1,800 kg in 1 year?

Last year in the Kuban, the Kuban where it's all plowed over, everything has been developed.

As for the land, the people know how to work the land. The cadres are all very stable and clever. It is a region with very great potential, it is currently getting into the swing, so to speak. Incidentally, in the kolkhoz which we visited — I must tell you that we visited your fellow-tribesmen, so to speak, in Timashevskiy rayon — in that rayon is a kolkhoz where they had a sunflower harvest of 23 quintals while the family team meanwhile, reached a level of 35 quintals.

[Unidentified voice] It was the Chipurenkos.

[Gorbachev] Yes, 35 quintals, and all on the same soil, with the same rain, the same fertilizer, the same seeds, and the same machines. I want to stress — with exactly the same means. And I could cite exactly the same thing with cotton. In the course of 2 years they transformed losses into profits.

Take Pskov, where there have been depredations in the countryside. Everyone's gone to the towns. In Pskov Oblast before — and even after — the war, you see, there was a larger population than there is now. And the land there must somehow be given a lift. What did they decide on? In many rayons they have gone in for family contracting, collective contracting. Villages are being given away, livestock farms are being given away, the land is being given away. And as a result, this spring, comrades, there was the example of that rayon I spoke about at the Central Committee plenum. That young secretary, an engineer, came and he didn't know how to begin. There were not enough people; there was no one to work with. That was the method they chose, and using the same workforce they conducted the sowing in a shorter space of time: no one had to go and check, it was all done in time and to a high standard of quality.

There is good order on the livestock farms, yield is growing and the situation is changing. And all because they adopted this contracting method.

So, comrades, yes, many material questions remain to be resolved for the countryside, to strengthen its base. And we have even agreed at the Politburo that we shall prepare a Central Committee plenum, a new Central Committee plenum, in order to further elaborate our agrarian policy with due regard for the new situation and the experience that has now been acquired. And at the plenum we shall no doubt broach all the issues — social issues, and the material base, and so on. And the aim will be to ensure that the agro-industrial complex is linked with the national economic complex in an economically correct way, because wholesale prices will be changing, so that under the new wholesale prices we don't get the situation facing kolkhozes and sovkhozes today, with all the profits being reduced to nought. It must all be...[Gorbachev changes thought] We shall think all this through.

But remember this, comrades, the main issue is the new methods of economic management. Get working on that! Just now, when we were talking there, there was this team-leader, and he has been working somewhere else, and now he's doing construction work — no doubt it was inconvenient, he was moved, Comrade Nikishin will know more about that. He's one of yours and he said: Why is it that economic managers are not very keen to go in for collective contracting? And the specialists are digging their heels in! The reason is that you have to work differently, the manager has to be face to face with all the workforce. It is not just a question of ordering people about. That is what collective contracting means! That's democracy! Those are the new mechanisms! But bear in mind that if anyone wastes time, they will be left behind. But those who understand this, and I don't of course mean that people have to be pushed into collective contracting. No, a great deal of work has to be done here. Specialists and economists must be drawn in, one must do it oneself, everyone must. But with the people, do it with the people! When people see that management — the main, principal management in the kolkhoz or the sovkhoz, and the party organization, support this cause — then people will join in.

While if it's just for the sake of fashion, let's say it's the town committee asking questions in order to tick items off. Have you a team farm? Have you a family farm? No? Have you a new services cooperative? Are you blind, or something? Why not? Are you against party decisions? Then that's the old way of talking, old methods smelling of mothballs, you see, to intimidate, to frighten, for the sake of a tick; get on with it, or else we've got nothing to report; that's not what is needed. The thing has to be dealt with on its merits. Treat this as the main element. That's point two — the atmosphere -- and then management methods and transfer to these new incentive methods.

I'll tell you something else. We now have large kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially in other zones, yours are a bit more optimal. But in order to...[Gorbachev changes thought] The large kolkhozes have large teams, sections, complexes. You know, they have somewhat lost touch with the land and so on. That is what does not work and which is reflected in the end results. Now in these, within these kolkhozes and sovkhozes we should bind man to land, to the end product, through family team contracting, through lease contracting. That's when we are going to combine the advantages of a large kolkhoz, where it is possible to deploy equipment, industrial technologies, and with interests, man's personal interests. That's what's needed. I'll tell you straight: in 2-3 years the country could be got going on this. You just have to state trusting in it and do some solid work, using your brains, not just rolling your sleeves up but, so to speak, using your head properly. That's when this thing will get going.

Point three. Obviously the man in the countryside should have amenities. He should have an interest through the economic mechanisms, but there should be amenities to cater for all his social problems. If these things are solved, the labor collective becomes stable. People can see. And often people appraise things not by how fast their wage is growing but by how the village is changing, how their enterprise is changing, the conditions at the enterprise, the social conditions at the enterprise, the very nature of work. Then young people too aspire to work at kolkhozes or sovkhozes, and they bring their intellect, education, and receptiveness to things new, and then technical progress will proceed even faster. That is why the provision of social amenities has, as they say, to be solved along with these questions. I am impressed by what you told me and the way you are solving things now. I think you are doing the right thing, but the opportunities, as you and I can see, are enormous.

What is needed now in order to take up and solve all these things? Initiative, comrades, independence, responsibility, risk. Take risks, take things upon yourself, and act.

Form cooperatives so that you begin to pull together on one thing! Create your own cooperatives which will operate both for you and for society, and the revenue will go to your association. You have enormous opportunities here, especially within the framework of the association. Pursue original solutions!

Speaking about today, there is something which I should like to tell you about, a comparison which I want to share. The farms which I looked at today and the people with whom I spoke -- these are mainly frontranking farms, some of which have long-since made names for themselves, others of which have also already found a firm footing. Probably the rayon as a whole, Valentin Karpovich, has above-average indicators as they say. It is among the frontranking of Moscow Oblast. While we were conversing there, a woman said: Mikhail Sergeyevich, you should go into the depths of the country. I understood her hint -- that not everything in Moscow Oblast is like where you are now, and not everywhere is like Ramenskiy rayon. I am well aware that this is precisely so. Things are a long way from being like this in the west, in the northwest, and in the north. Even near to Moscow there are farms which are weak. Especially from the point of view of their social development, from the point of view of creating stable collectives. This is where all economic and other results spring from.

But the good thing, comrades, is that the process toward improvement has taken place energetically in the Moscow Oblast. An increasing number of farms are gathering strength, are joining those which are steadily profitable, and are mastering industrial technologies and new approaches. Many have now become engaged in construction, they are restoring run-down villages and are working on the roads. This movement has begun. But, unfortunately, it can so far only be described as a beginning. Better material provision and better social conditions must be forged by the people themselves. If it were only a matter of having a good government -- in my opinon we have a good one now, a humane government. Perhaps I am engaging in too much self-publicity because I am part of it, too, to some extent. [unidentified voice says "to a main extent"] Yes. But even that good government doesn't have any barns where everything is lying piled up and you only have to open the doors and take what you want. No, comrades, no!

I think our present policy is correct in one respect, and that is that it is tilting towards a strengthening of social policy. Previously all those problems remained in the backyard. And we lost a great deal, comrades. Through social policy we lost cadres, we lost the stability of labor collectives, in general we lost a great deal in policy, because we have production assets, and they are not working.

They are not working, they are not giving a return. Therefore, through a social policy which, of course, does not just amount to the construction of social amenities, but also includes new methods of incentive, and management, and, of course, social conditions, the area of services, and much else, must work toward acceleration, toward solutions, toward restructuring. Therefore we will support you, but rely on your own strength — that should be your slogan.

But as for support, we will support you. The Moscow region must overcome its backwardness. Then you will resolve many matters more easily. And Moscow Oblast needs serious restructuring, serious reconstruction. Industry, especially the light and food industries, need literally fundamental alteration and development. And I must say that all the social infrastructure needs serious development, serious development. Therefore you have a lot of work here, a lot of work. But the Moscow Oblast organization, in this case I have in mind everything — cadres, working people, the people here — there is great potential accumulated here, and it is possible to solve those tasks. We are sure that, relying on that support and the new situation which is being created in the country, you will be able to achieve new objectives.

You have great variability. The indices are up and down. Alongside frontranking workers there are many mediocre people, and ones who are simply lagging behind. So merely by pulling them all up to even the average level, you understand, it is already possible to take a step forward. If you go on and approach the best, not even the very best, but the best farms, that will solve a great deal. Three million tonnes of milk — you must arm yourselves with that task, and proceed toward it. You must have one million tonnes of vegetables. You must have one million tonnes of potatoes. Of course we said today, just think, we think that the specialization of Moscow Oblast should not change, inasmuch as this is not a grain-growing region. This is a stock-breeding, vegetable-growing region, a potato-growing region. That specialization should be continued. And, of course, there is a lot connected with the area of services, and so on.

And with the trades. Don't forget that, and get the auxiliary workshops going, get them going, get them going. This is why we were standing in the wheat field today with Aleksey Fedorovich and they were discussing: There's the wheat, it will produce 50 quintals, but you won't bake particularly good bread from it, a great deal of work is needed on this grain in order to remove some part from it and then it can be used even for bread. But it absolutely has to be improved to give this flour. Is this the trend of Moscow Oblast? Hardly, hardly. You still need fodder here, and you must produce more concentrated fodders yourselves here. You have a very great deal of bought-in fodders here, and I think that you now keep yourselves going using half bought-in fodders, Valentin Karpovich — half. Yet when you were working at the ministry you correctly directed Moscow Oblast toward the need to produce more of their own fodder, but now you have even increased the total amount of bought-in fodder. [laughter in the hall] Yes. So you need more fodder. So, I said, what is it better to cultivate: wheat or barley or oats? Well, it is barley and oats, but particularly barley. Think it over, comrades, think it over for yourselves. Sit down and (?put your heads together) at a meeting, do it all. Now today the question was finally raised of clover or oats and barley. Think it over, too. You need particularly to keep in mind, probably, for whom this works. These are the reserves, you understand what they are. That is possible for the fodders, and it is a good thing that you have posed the question of protein. This clover is protein too. There are strains of barley which are high in protein, high in protein.

[Unidentified voice] Yes. (?Lysine) [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Yes. So, look into this, comrades, these are questions you must deal with. And look at this technique, what did you call it?

[Unidentified voices] Zavorovskaya.

[Gorbachev] Zavorovskaya, Zavorovskaya. Well, perhaps some time it will have a different name, but as yet that is it. Look at it: As yet the same fertilizers, the very same seed, of the same quality, the very same people. Well, it is true that there are different people, because they have already been — but the strips are different, the spacing is different, as is the spreading of fertilizer, both mineral and organic, the distribution of tubers is different and different feeding areas are created for these tubers, a different treatment system. And look how the land, as a combination of these different factors, so to speak, having brought into play all the elements of the new technique, produces 450 quintals straight off. So you can get this million [measurement unspecified] of potatoes more rapidly in Moscow by going over to this technique and also free land for clover and protein. See what maneuvers you can, so to speak, put into practice, carry out. Or look what the introduction of Holstein breeds has done for you.

I think that is where your increase comes from, to a significant extent. After all, your fodder has not changed much. It has increased by just 2 percent in quality over the past year. That is all, so far. But a growth by half a million tonnes of milk with a smaller number of cows, means that the pedigree herd has improved; the potential of the herd has improved. So again we have the alliance, the integration of science and practice. Where should this alliance be more stable than in the Moscow region? How many of these scientific organizations are concentrated here? They must all be involved properly so that they help to quickly elevate the Moscow region from the point of view of productivity of the agrarian sector. We will help you, but, comrades, I am relying on you, the communists of Moscow region, the cadres of Moscow region, in this major agrarian sector of the country. I believe they are in first place in terms of volume of production?

[Unidentified voice] Third.

[Gorbachev] Third, after whom -- Krasnodar and who?

[Unidentified voice] Krasnodar and, I think, Rostov.

[Gorbachev] Rostov, is it?

[Unidentified voice] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Well, that means you must get first place. First place, first place! If you include this link — transportation, processing, storage, and marketing — you will see that the end results will be quite different for virtually the same production. And you have developed a taste for this and have already realized that this can be solved. Therefore, go confidently forward, restructuring, mastering new approaches. We will support you. I wish you great success. [applause]

More on Visit

LD062155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Report on tour by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, of Ramenskiy Rayon on 5 August, including questions and comments by unidentified workers; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today visited the workers of Ramenskiy Rayon in Moscow Oblast.

[Announcer] This is the secretary of the farm party committee. [video shows Gorbachev shaking hands with two men]

[Announcer] General direct [words indistinct]. [camera cuts to Gorbachev and his party, including Raisa, being escorted to wooden steps leading down a slope from the road to the field below; Gorbachev refuses, leaving Raisa to go down the steps]

[Gorbachev] I am not going down those steps. They are just a sham. I am going down here. [video shows Gorbachev running down a slope]

[Worker] This is one of our team sections.

[Gorbachev] Was it your idea to build that boys, or did they make you?

[Worker] Nikolay Pavlovich Babarykin, field team leader and his family of machine operators.

[Worker] They are engaged in (?growing) potatoes with us at Zavorovo; they have 270 hectares.

[Gorbachev] I have many questions to ask you. I remember that while in Zelenograd, whatever question I asked, the reply was always: good, normal, excellent — from normal to excellent.

[Babarykin] But it is good here, too, it really is.

[Gorbachev] There are always problems, I know, and there always will be. At present we have many problems. If we had no problems we would not have undertaken all these great ventures. Well, then, on the whole, my first question boils down to the following: From the point of view of amenities, how are things? Do you have villages or settlements, or what? Where do you live, in what place?

[Babarykin] In Zavorovo.

[Gorbachev] Well, how is the settlement in your view? Does it have good amenities?

[Babarykin] Oh, yes.

[Gorbachev] It does?

[Babarykin] Yes.

[Worker] High-rise apartment blocks; big ones.

[Gorbachev] Do young people like high-rise apartments? [sounds of laughter in reply]

[Worker] Of course, everyone would like to receive an apartment -- there is gas and hot water (?there).

[Gorbachev] How are things regarding this now? Is this gradually being developed in the countryside?

[Worker] Yes, yes. We have a gas boiler-house too.

[Gorbachev] This is being done in high-rise blocks of apartments and in farm houses?

[Worker] Yes, yes, yes.

[Worker] Mikhail Sergeyevich, the people themselves have now started building houses more actively here.

[Worker] The villagers build 85 houses a year.

[Gorbachev] Do you help them?

[Worker] We help them with materials; we help them, so to speak, with...

[Worker, interrupting] Transportation.

[Worker, continuing] We help them with transportation too. Storehouses for (?construction) material have now been opened.

[Gorbachev] Are the sovkhozes doing construction work?

[Workers] They are building, they are building, but not private houses.

[Gorbachev] So, at the sovkhozes they say: No. At the Kolkhozes they say: Yes. I believe they are talking of giving even a longer period to pay, in installments.

[Worker] Fifty years.

[Worker] This is correct.

[Gorbachev] That is the right length of time; it keeps it from being burdensome on a person, so that the budget will not be destroyed, so to speak. [Workers answer, "Yes"] So, building is going on? Is there a school for the children?

[Workers] There is a good school. There is a good kindergarten. There is a good club. Yes, a good club.

[Worker] At the settlement we have everything we need, Mikhail Sergeyevich. They have everything, a shopping center, too.

[Gorbachev] Well, apart from vodka you have everything, or not?

[Workers] No, we have not seen any vodka for a long time.

[Gorbachev] You know, I intended... [Gorbachev changes thought] At the end of the day we agreed to meet with the chairmen of the kolkhozes and with the secretaries of the party organizations. I wanted to tell them something. But it is better and more convenient to tell everything to you. [laughter] You know what I wanted to tell them. Letters are now reaching the party Central Committee and the government, to the effect that there is a shortage of sugar, that there are interruptions in supplies. You probably have them too?

[Worker] Yes, it's the jam-making season now. The vegetables and fruit have ripened, but what are we supposed to do with them?

[Gorbachev] You know what I want to say to you? I have brought the files along with me. I particularly asked that they supply me with the official data. In the country now — and let them write this down and tell the whole country about our conversation — in the country now, we are consuming 44, almost 45, kg of sugar. The rational consumption recommended by our doctors is 35 or 37. Thirty-five, is it? Thirty-five kg of sugar. We are consuming 10 kg of sugar above the norm. This is a bad thing all round, a bad thing.

[Worker] (?Is this over a particular time?)

[Gorbachev] All countries — I will tell you in a minute, I am coming to that; just listen to me, then I will get to the root of this matter, so to say. It is worth mentioning that the Americans consume 29 kg; Western Europe 35-37 kg; the socialist countries a little more than Western Europe, nearer to us, but still only about 40. Here over the last year, for this year, half-year, by comparison with last year, in all republics, the consumption of sugar increased, roughly, on average, by 14 percent, in some places by 20 percent. The people are making a fuss about there not being enough sugar. One might well think that there really is not enough. The altay secretary, Comrade Popov, said to me: I went to one rayon — he was surrounded as you are surrounding me here, in a field somewhere, or at an animal husbandry farm — they said, Comrade, what is this, what are the kraykom and kray executive committee doing? There is no sugar! It is time something was done about it! He said: Hang on, what are you doing with all the sugar then? We, the government, issued sugar at a rate of 44 kg for this year. We broke it down on a quarterly basis, we issued it all to you. What are you doing with your sugar? We will not give you any, whether you make a fuss or not; we have given it to you. When the next quarter comes along, we will give you the prescribed amount then too, 44. But, he said, what have you done with the sugar? Sort it out, you know very well that you have done with it. So this is what I want to say.

Why did he talk to them this way? They are making hooch with it, that is what they are doing with the sugar. This is a scandal. It is a scandal against which people themselves must struggle.

[Worker interrupting, says "Certainly..."] This is my reply to all these numerous appeals, including yours. You were saying there are interruptions, so I am explaining it to you, too. Let us speak honestly to each other. It must be stopped, stopped. But stricter measures have been introduced, sterner measures are now being taken against moonshiners, and if necessary, even stricter measures will be taken. Those people who make away with goods -- and, the main thing, encourage people to get drunk -- you know where they ought to be. We ought to create a life for them where they will be looked at, as people of times long ago, the way we look at dinosaurs now. There are people like this. They must be exposed at public meetings, in the villages, and indeed everywhere, in the towns, too. They must be taught a real lesson, a people's lesson.

You see how much good comes of it now we have come to grips with this terrible evil, drunkenness. We have saved the lives of thousands, hundreds of thousands of people. Injuries have gone down, productivity has increased, not to mention hooliganism decreasing, order prevailing in the cities. Surely we should not renounce this path. Some people are sitting and waiting to see how long the patience and strength of the Politburo and government will last. And these are not just the people who like drinking, but also those who, so to speak, in the rayons, aim to put right the trade turnover in this respect and solve tasks on this basis. It is a scandal. Such an approach must be rooted out from people's consciousness. I do not know how things are going in your rayon.

[Workers] There has been a reduction.

[Gorbachev] Well, you men, or young lads, are you against this or not?

[Workers] It is much better now. It is the right thing to do.

[Gorbachev] I have been meeting people and chatting to them, just like meeting you and having a half-hour chat, about how they used to take a certain amount, but now they have stopped; and it is good if you can stop without any bother.

[Raisa Gorbacheva] Mikhail Sergeyevich, as the old saying went, some husbands would see their wives for the first time. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] Yes, yes. By the say, we are getting lots of letters from women who write: Thank you; the men have returned to the family and can see their wives and children. Well, perhaps this is an exaggeration. I wanted to discuss this with the management but it is better with you. You pass it on: Don't give way to it. For some people it is difficult to give it up. It is necessary to help these people to overcome it; but all the same, people must control themselves. All right then. How long have you been working in this link team section with the same people on a contract basis?

[Babarykin] Since 1982.

[Gorbachev] So you have a good bit of experience, right? Well, you have been working for 5 years. What knowledge, what conclusions have you drawn? Do you feel that you are the masters in charge of what you are doing, or not altogether?

[Babarykin] We have done this work for 5 years of course, we feel like masters.

[Gorbachev] Do you get good end results?

[Workers] We have 270 hectares under potatoes. The yield is (?206) quintals per hectare.

[Gorbachev] What about the rayon?

[Workers] It was 217 quintals per hectare in the rayon last year.

[Gorbachev] Do they give you everthing you earn?

[Workers] Why not? They give us everything.

[Gorbachev] This is the next thing I would like to talk about. What if we go further with this contracting. I would like to share one thought which we are working on, and which we have even set in motion. Why not let you hire the land and the basic assets, a tractor, machinery...

[Worker] ...storage facilities...

[Gorbachev] ...storage facilities, let you hire everything?

[Babarykin] Mikhail Sergeyevich, there are not enough of us for all that. That would no longer be family contracting but...

[Workers] We like it. We must work 270 hectares. We must plow and everything. (?There used to be) 15 people for 270 hectares. There are now five of us.

[Gorbachev] But the idea here is to be real masters, and that includes being in charge of the basic assets.

[Workers] We shall earn a bit more, Mikhail Sergeyevich. We'll give it a try, give it a go.

[Unidentified official] There are good foundations here.

[Babarykin] We must think this question over.

[Unidentified official] They are from two families here.

[Gorbachev] I see that you weigh everything up. [laughter]

[Babarykin] That's what needs to be done.

[Gorbachev] You weigh things up. Now you are an agronomist, economist, machine operator. That's how it should be. And what about equipment for potato growing? Has it appeared yet or not?

[Babarykin] We have the normal amount of equipment. It is good.

[Gorbachev] Do you have the complete set of equipment?

[Babarykin] Yes, we do have all the equipment. But, Mikhail Sergeyevich, I would like to thank the Minsk tractor makers for the MTZ-142 tractor. But it is not yet in serial production; we are waiting for it.

[Gorbachev] In what combinations can it be used? Can it carry out several operations at the same time?

[Babarykin] It is a universal tractor. Mikhail Sergeyevich, you can sit in it all day and it is like sitting in a taxi.

[Gorbachev] Even in a taxi you can be rocked about.

[Babarykin] Mikhail Sergeyevich, at the same time I must say with regard to agricultural machinery. It's somehow now keeping in step. The tractor will be produced, but there isn't enough machinery to go with it.

[Gorbachev] Well, Viktor Petrovich, it is literally just a few days ago that we were dealing with all this. What is life like in the countryside, what is the mood like? Is there an understanding of the fact that now these changes which encompass both the country and the economy and agriculture... [changes thought] what about the people?

[Babarykin] The people understand and (?welcome) everything. Restructuring is now underway and so it is necessary...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Well, I see you began to restructure yourself even prior to the April plenum. [laughter] That is why you are now in the forefront, you are frontrankers.

[Announcer] The farm specialists showed Mikhail Sergeyevich the methods of intensive technologies of potato growing on ridges with row spacing of 140 centimeters. These methods are used in practice in the (Zavorovo) state farm, making almost double potato yields possible. [Gorbachev, Raisa and entourage shown stepping into a field, rounding a harvester and talking to a group of women]

[Gorbachev] Good morning. Well, ladies, are you pleased with the potatoes?

[Women] We are pleased with the potatoes. We have very good potatoes.

[Gorbachev] Good?

[Women] Good. [Gorbachev examining potatoes]

[Gorbachev] It's almost the size of a hand.

[Women] The 700 gram potatoes are here, too. Good ones.

[Gorbachev] At home, do you grow potatoes there?

[Women] We do.

[Gorbachev] Tell me, what's the order like in the village, in your settlement?

[Woman] In the settlement?

[Gorbachev] What are you pleased with and what are you not pleased with?

[Woman] We are pleased. We live well.

[Gorbachev] Housing all right? Housing not bad?

[Woman] Yes, the kolkhoz built cottage-style houses for us with small gardens measuring three tenths of a hectare.

[Gorbachev] Fuel and water, what about these questions?

[Woman] Well, as for fuel, there are (?hiccups); things are a bit on the difficult side with fuel here. It is not so easy for us to get hold of coal. We can't just go out and buy it.

[Gorbachev] So there is a problem with fuel. (assenting voices, someone muttering)

[Woman] We turn to the kolkhoz.

[Gorbachev] And it's fine; it solves the problem?

[Woman] It's ok, it helps us. The chairman does not turn us down.

[Woman] Mikhail Sergeyevich, in our rayon 90 percent of villages [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Do you keep cattle?

[Woman] We do. Some keep piglets, others calves.

[Gorbachev] Poultry, piglets.

[Woman] Poultry, chicks.

[Gorbachev] You keep calves?

[Woman] Calves.

[Gorbachev] Do you keep a few cows?

[Woman] Only a few, of course, only a few cows.

[Gorbachev] Where, then, do you get your milk?

[Woman] We have it delivered by the kolkhoz.

[Gorbachev] Good.

[Worker] Mikhail Sergeyevich. [Gorbachev turning to face one of the men behind him]

[Gorbachev] Is there a shop?

[Worker] We buy things.

[Gorbachev] Can you buy milk?

[Worker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Listen, folks, after all, it is necessary to ensure the supply of young pigs; is there an opportunity of this kind for those who want to make a purchase?

[Worker] At the market, we buy at the market.

[Gorbachev] At the market?

[Worker] Yes, yes, as a rule at the market. [Gorbachev turning to address one of the men from his entourage]

[Gorbachev] Valentin Karpovich, this is what you should be talking about with the chairman of the oblispolkom.

[Valentin Karpovich] That's right, Mikhail Sergeyevich, that's right.

[Gorbachev] Recalling my work in the past, this problem existed in Stavropol Kray when I worked there. Do you know how we solved it? [turning to address Mesyats] Incidentally you helped, when you were a minister. The main administration of poultry farming and the state factory were given instructions; tasks were set, and they additionally helped us to set up the premises, and in our building tasks they gave us ducks, and chicks, and they are giving them now, too. Everything has been completely taken care of, completely.

[Worker] That's good.

[Gorbachev] Big pig breeding complexes -- special sow sheds were set aside there and these produced young pigs to supply the population. Thus we removed the question. You know what? You must put pressure on the chairman, direct pressure, on the chairman of the rayispolkom -- they ought to help, and we will not forgive them if they don't. If they do not help you to provide yourself with livestock and poultry, how can people possibly cope in the countryside? And when you put forward these questions, there's nothing supernatural about that. If you wanted such things as pigeon's milk that's one thing, but I'm talking about where can you get sewing done? That's elementary; where can one get repairs done, and get hold of building materials? That's life. Where can one get fuel? What's going on? We should have these things. The soviets should be dealing with this. Many of them have got out of the habit of working. They just follow the party bodies. The party bodies often do things that shouldn't concern them and get others -- the economic planners -- out of the habit of doing their job, so they end by doing things that don't concern them. They must be made responsible. A chairman must do his own job, and a soviet do its job. Then things will get moving.

[Announcer] At the end of the meeting the toilers of the fields lined up for a souvenir photograph.

[Gorbachev] Goodbye! I'm glad you're in a good mood! Thank you!

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich then visited the 'Borets' kolkhoz, one of the oldest in Moscow Oblast. [video shows crowd of people lined up, including several elderly ladies with medals and ribbons. Raisa stands next to Gorbachev, surrounded by local people and security men]

[Gorbachev] I see you have a fine settlement, fine homesteads; the rowanberries are already red; front yards and neat houses; its looking more beautiful and you have begun tending things. I like that, when a person takes care of his home, then he is usually thorough at his job. But when things are in a mess at home then he can't organize himself at work. They have been telling me what the settlement has, what it is short of; the women are out in the potato fields, and the men, they told me everything. I have learned a lot that is interesting. But, in principle, and in general, they are satisfied. I have known your farm for a long time: you know how to work. Are all those here with the kolkhoz?

[Worker] The Borets Kolkhoz, yes...

[Gorbachev] They are all yours?

[Worker] Yes, they're all ours.

[Gorbachev] The whole country knows the Borets pedigree farm. They may not know whether it is a kolkhoz or sovkhoz, but everybody knows there is a Borets pedigree farm in Moscow Oblast.

[Worker] Our Kholmogory cattle are probably without equal in the country at the moment.

[Gorbachev] Thank you for the work you are doing. You know how to work, and thank you. The fact that you live quite well as a result of your labors is also a good thing. That's how it should be. Anyone who knows how to work and does a lot should be able to live well, too. It's bad when you see someone who does not work but has claims to something else, a special life, so to speak, some special luxury and refinery. Then the question arises: We must deal with people like that. But the people can always see this more clearly, and you must watch this. Valentin Karpovich, together with the chairman of the oblispolkom, have tabled a note to the party central committee on the development of the services sphere, roads and consumer establishments in Moscow Oblast. Because in this respect Moscow Oblast is even lagging behind the average indexes of the RSFSR. Therefore Moscow Oblast has a lot of problems, a lot. Problems with housing, there are a lot of those, with roads, with medical institutions, with consumer services, shopping. Only yesterday I was discussing all these problems with Comrade Talyzin, the chairman of the State Planning Committee. I said, I'm going to Moscow Oblast tomorrow. People will be asking me things, raising questions -- do we, the government, know, that we are living on the soil of Moscow Oblast, what are we doing for the people of this oblast. I asked how they dealt with correspondence from Muscovites and those from the Moscow area to the leadership. It is considered sympathetically and it is being borne in mind that a decision can and will be taken to provide assistance, particularly in construction, and in the next 5-year plan, there will be the chance for the Moscow area to catch up, it has been lagging behind.

[video shows Gorbachev from above, in front of him are some children, one of whom is holding a kitten. Gorbachev bends over the kitten, says something indistinct and laughs, the children giggle] It's quite contented! Good.

[Gorbachev] Thank you, comrades. I can see here, as we are conversing, people are not only concerned with words. Not many words, but a lot of deeds, and that's good. That's just as it should be. What we need now, as I have said, is less words about restructuring and more action for restructuring. This is the most important thing now, the most important thing now. We have already decided the main issues. We have worked out a policy, created in society the sort of atmosphere in which the people feel themselves the masters, calm, in which they consider it possible to say something, to raise a question, and if it's a correct question, ask it, and you know, this is now having such a healthy influence on the whole situation in the country. But changes? There are not many changes yet, not many real ones. Regarding food, we can do more, I said so at the plenum. Some are doing well, others badly, working badly. We still have towns, even oblast centers, where there are not enough vegetables. Surely this problem can be solved? Many have solved it, in the most difficult rayons, they have solved these questions. They have gone in a big way for solving questions of involving the people in the development of small personal holdings, subsidiary farms in industry, and there has been an augmentation, through the cooperative movement, through trade, and in the kolkhozes there is better order. They have begun to introduce subcontracting and they're getting quite different results. Many have taken this road, but some are straying. Everyone was getting fed up with it, to speak frankly, regarding order and discipline. Tell me, is this not so? Everyone was sick of seeing all this, you understand. More order, more respect for each other, more conscientiousness and honesty; all those things that have distinguished our people in the most difficult times. Now, one only has to live according to one's conscience; only now can one properly develop all this which we have, and live the way we want. That is the aim, really -- our policy is simple, and in my opinion it is comprehensible. It is not so simple to change the direction of such an enormous country all at once, you must understand this too. There are some questions which must be solved now, others a little later, we have to lay the groundwork and assimilate new economic methods, new machines, new goods, new consumer services and so on, this has to be developed constantly. It is good that you understand this, I feel that you are taking this in both with the mind and with the heart, and that is the main thing, comrades.

[Announcer] The villagers greeted the dear guest with bread and salt at the Labor Glory Museum of the Borets Kolkhoz.

[Video shows Gorbachev approaching villagers. He shakes hands with an elderly woman. A middle-aged woman holding a loaf on a napkin is standing next to her.]

[Woman with loaf] Dear guests, esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich! We are delighted to greet you at our kolkhoz, the Borets Kolkhoz, and according to custom, we present you with bread and salt. [video shows Gorbachev, who bends and kisses the loaf].

[Gorbachev] It smells good too!

[Announcer] This kolkhoz was formed on 31 May 1931. The first meeting took place on that day. Seven settlements then applied to join the kolkhoz. Borets is now a multibranch farm. Photographs reflect the entire history of this kolkhoz, which is one of the oldest in Moscow oblast.

[Video shows Gorbachev and entourage entering kolkhoz museum for a guided tour]

Then Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev inspected the new street of houses with adjoining private holdings.

And one more meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and the grain growers. A wheat field.

[Gorbachev] I had been thinking that I wouldn't see a combine harvester this summer. This is a rule with me: every summer I must always smell the harvest. (?Will) the harvest be up to the mark? [words indistinct]

[Worker] This one replaces the Mironovskaya-808 variety. This is the 5th year we have sown it. The average yield is 43 quintals per hectare.

[Gorbachev] Nice smell of harvest, isn't it? What will your harvest be like this year, do you think?

[Combine operator] Well, we think that we will maintain 45 quintals per hectare.

[Gorbachev] For how many years have you been working as a combine operator?

[Combine operator] Sixteen. Sixteen.

[Gorbachev] So, you have many years ahead of you?

[Combine operator] Yes, I have two Orders of Glory.

[Gorbachev] You still have many years ahead.

[Combine operator] I have.

[Worker] He has the Orders of Labor Glory.

[Gorbachev] (?Well, well, well). Thus, if you increase your team to seven or six, you can take on a larger area! [laughter] It was 4 years ago that you started all this. All while I was looking at your statistics for the kolkhoz -- they were sent to me -- I saw that suddenly, once 3 or 4 years ago, there was a jump in the yield. Why did that happen?

[Worker] We used to get 38 or 39 quintals per hectare, but just couldn't get any more. Then we introduced intensive technology. We used to apply fertilizer uniformly, evenly [words indistinct] in the spring, but now we apply it according to what the leaf diagnosis tells us.

[Gorbachev] Well, Moscow Oblast should be producing such a harvest.

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the livestock unit of the Borets Kolkhoz. The milk yields from each cow have reached 5,000 kilograms here. The next target is 5,100. The indicators of th farm are far higher than the average in the rayon. The collective has switched to full financial autonomy, payments according to final results. The wages are good, but, the kolkhozniks said, they would like to have more time left for their family, for work on their household plots, for leisure.

[video shows Gorbachev, Raisa wearing white coats walking through cow barn] Horse-breeding is by no means the main sector of agricultural products in Ramenskiy Rayon but the race-horses reared here have more than once carried off prizes at international tournaments. The rayon already has the experience of organizing horse sport sections. It is expected that a horseback riding school for 500 people for rural and urban youth will be set up here. [video shows horse-races being shown to Gorbachev and entourage; video then shows Gorbachev, followed by Raisa, entering a hall; those assembled applaud; Raisa sits down in front row as Gorbachev begins to speak]

[Announcer] During this conversation Mikhail Sergeyevich became acquainted with the rayon's first initiators of family contracting in stock farming.

[Gorbachev, beckoning to persons unseen] Fall in, Viktor Petrovich! Fall in, Valentin Karpovich. [audience laughs; video shows four members of Gorbachev's entourage standing next to Gorbachev on his left.]

[Announcer] The Anikin family's experience of farm work is great, but it has been working according to the family contracting method only for 1 and 1/2 months, growing young stock.

[Gorbachev, addressing man in white apron who stands up in the audience] Well, how did you come to arrive at this decision and (?do you regret it?)

[Anikin] Well, how did we? We had a conversation, me and the wife [video shows woman standing on his right] and saw such kolkhozes on television ... [laughter]

[Gorbachev, interrupting] (?You've noticed them then, yes?)

[Anikin] ... and, no doubt about it, they do exist. Well, we turned to the kolkhoz management and the trade union committee and, well, they made concessions to us. They completed the construction of our calf-house in a proper manner and put up a good enclosure and so, well, we decided to stay. Well, ours is a long service, 19 and 16 years respectively, you know we look after the cattle. So, we decided to take this upon ourselves.

[Announcer] The Sosenkin family, just as the Anikins, have been peasants for generations. [video shows three women and one man standing up in audience] They said that the work according to the contracting method has become more strenuous but also more interesting. They do their accounts together, although where questions of looking after the animals are concerned, the mother's authority is unquestionable.

As for the Smirnov family, [video shows man and woman standing up] it executed a sharp turnabout in its life, having embraced the contracting method in the kolkhoz. The wife is an economist, that is her speciality; the husband is a sports trainer and teacher.

[Gorbachev] Well, here, in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where villages are small and grass plots are good, especially the tiny ones — why is it that a small village would spring up in this or that place? Because in such places either the source of water was near, or else the glade was good, with land on which fodder grew, with soil that was not bad at all. Currently, these villages are frequently in a neglected state, and when they are neglected then the land and fodder land are neglected.

But if a small farm is retained there, housing about 50 cattle; if some simple awning is put up for the winter and then premises for fattening purposes — well, all this land and fodder land can be put to use there and on this basis output can be produced, while now all this is just going to waste. That is why the Non-Chernozem Zone and all this can be put to use very sensibly through family farms and collective contracting.

But this is not just one goal here. In general, it is shown that in big farms, big kolkhozes and sovkhozes — and they are big in our country — when collectives themselves stick together, as it were, reach agreement among themselves and somehow work well together and when they assume specific pledges, then this yields a big increase both in wages — but wages stem from output — consequently in output, too. So, this is advantageous to individuals and society alike, and that is how we should work.

Because one can't in the end pull the wool over society's eyes, you understand, just as you can't pull the wool over a person's eyes. If it does not interest a person, if he has no personal interest, either material or moral, we will not get anywhere, we cannot get anywhere, either in industry or in construction. If someone tries in this way to make money illegally, under cover, and so on, he must realize this: If he obtained this money not by his output, in the end, on the counter, in store, somewhere, there will not be any products, and the money will turn into worthless paper. So you cannot deceive either an individual or society as a whole, you understand. One must strive to take this into account. This is our task, this is our task. We wish you luck. Economists, [words indistinct due to laughter]

You know, in a few hours — and it really is only a few hours, the time flies by — I have heard so much that is interesting and useful. I have my own plans too, as to how things should proceed further in agriculture, and we are discussing this all the time. Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, secretary of the Central Committee, is responsible among us for these matters, for agrarian policy. We were talking about this only the other day. But we have to check our thoughts. Are we thinking along the right lines? I think we are on the right lines, and it is very important that we should catch these feelings that exist here in the countryside, because policy can only play its part properly if it is necessary, if it reflects the urgent demands, otherwise it is just thoughts — maybe those of a clever man but one who knows nothing about life. That is why I shall say to you, it is not such a great secret, that we now intend to think of what else needs to be done in the agrarian field in order to support all these new things, these new currents and phenomena, so as to make real progress in the food question. We must settle it, in the next few years we must solve the food question in the country. Therefore, we will think carefully about it, and we shall probably make new proposals, on the basis of this very experience which you are talking about today, at a Central Committee plenum. So some time in the course of a year, probably, after we have consulted with all the agrarians, generalized all the experience that exists, and we have built up a lot of experience in the country, a lot that is interesting, much interesting experience.

So, thank you for the meeting, thank you for the interesting information, the interesting matters. I see that you are content with the way life is shaping here now. I wish you success. [applause]

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev inspected the system of machines for no-waste harvesting and block packaging processes for the transportation of vegetables in the sovkhoz's vegetable production workshop. [video shows display of vegetables, and Gorbachev showing the vegetables to Raisa Gorbacheva. Video cuts to crowd, with field and rural buildings in background, zooms in to Gorbachev in center of crowd, with Nikonov, Mesyats, and Raisa]

Mikhail Gorbachev had a talk with the citizens of Ramenskoye town. Particular attention was paid to housing construction matters and questions about food. Mikhail Sergeyevich asked about the working, living, and leisure conditions of the inhabitants of the rayon.

[Gorbachev] I must say that the overall rate of construction on the farms in Ramenskiy rayon...[voice fades as camera cuts to crowd. Video then shows party entering tall brick building with sign above door saying "Our Practical Deeds Toward Restructuring"]

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then had a conversation with farm managers, party committee secretaries, and officials of the agro-industrial complex of Ramenskoye.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

PM101554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 87 First Edition p 2

[Yu. Kazmin report: "Less Talk, More Action"]

[Text] Moscow -- The unprecedented complexity of the current and upcoming work demands collective consultation and a joint quest for the right approaches to the implementation of radical economic reform. In urging the city's Communists and working people to revolutionary transformations in the economy, the gorkom members should define with maximum clarity and the most businesslike approach practical measures in the restructuring of the system and the organizational and political backup for the breakthrough to a radically new state of Moscow's national economy. That is how the task of the capital's Communists was succinctly and dynamically formulated at a Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum held last Saturday.

Getting away from stereotypes, the plenum participants abandoned reports purely for show and on the basis of the "work done," and focused attention on prospects, unresolved questions, and urgent problems in the restructuring of Moscow's economic machinery. The course of the discussion itself was also unusual.

The main report, delivered by B.N. Yeltsin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary, was, by common consent of the participants, interrupted by a fierce and businesslike debate, and continued after everyone who thought it necessary had spoken. A whole series of interesting and constructive observations, proposals, and questions were put forward by the plenum participants from their seats. In order to summarize everything of value contained in these contributions, a working party consisting of members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom was set up. During the break the gorkom bureau examined and studied these proposals, after which the plenum continued.

The speakers were united in the opinion that Moscovites are firmly in favor of the restructuring. It is already bearing real fruit, both in the organization of production and in the resolution of social problems. But concern was also expressed: Much has been promised, and results are as yet very insignificant.

The question was formulated thus: It is not the imaginary enemies of the restructuring, but all of us, its creators and participants -- the party aktiv, soviet and economic cadres, specialists, and ordinary workers -- who are to blame for the delay in renewal, the half-measures, the lack of really weighty results. [paragraph continues]

There is not enough energy, purposefulness, self-criticism, and some people lack the ability and courage to assume full responsibility for the course of the restructuring. This was spoken of in the remarks by A. Zolotarev, engineer at the Vladimir Ilich Locomotive Depot; I. Golovkov, first secretary of Kirovskiy Raykom; Ye. Brakov, general director of the ZIL Production Association; L. Shepilova, party committee secretary at the Parizhskaya Kommuna Factory; M. Ogorodnikov, chief editor of Moscow television programs, and others.

The social sphere remains a bottleneck in the restructuring, the plenum participants noted. Muscovites are rightly dissatisfied with the pace and quality of housing construction, the standard of health care, and especially trade. As L. Novichkova, foreman at the Ostankino dairy combine, observed, many of the troubles in trade result from lack of organization and negligence on the part of the workers and their inability and reluctance to restructure their work style. She cited instances of trade rejecting the combine's produce without reason, although there is not much dairy produce in the stores and the range is poor. Yu. Luzhkov, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, spoke equally sharply of the organization of the supply of vegetables and fruit to Muscovites.

The state of affairs in the city's economy was examined searchingly. On the whole positive developments have taken shape here, the stable fulfillment of plans and growth rates has been ensured, and groundwork has been done for the transition to the new economic mechanism. But the main work is only just beginning and certain labor collectives are in no hurry to master intensive methods of economic management and work in the new conditions. In the city only six rayons met the plan for sales under contracts. A number of labor collectives cannot break away from the "flywheel of costs," and the struggle to reduce prime cost of output has not been properly developed. All this, the plenum participants noted, is holding back the transition to the new system of economic management, of which the cost-cutting machinery is the pivot. These figures were cited: Moscow annually loses R60 million from shoddy work, and six times as much from imperfect technology!

These and other facts caused the plenum participants, in particular A. Samarkin, party committee secretary at the Salyut Machine Building Plant Production Association, to speak of the inertia of the economists at many enterprises. In some places they have turned into statisticians, yet they should be active organizers of restructuring. The plenum called for the more rapid organization of general economic education, in which all working people should be involved.

On the basis of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Commitee June plenum, those present raised the question of improving the structure of the capital's party organs and bringing them into line with the spirit of the revolutionary changes in society's life. It is very important to get rid as quickly as possible of the decree work style and so-called "fire brigade methods," V. Vinogradov, first secretary of Sovetskiy Raykom, put it metaphorically. It is necessary also to abandon tough talking, he said, and go over to intelligent intellectual work and know how to listen and persuade.

It was noted that on the crest of the wave of democratization, the foam of social demagoguery often forms. Groups and associations of various kinds have appeared, speculating, under the banner of restructuring, on real and imaginary difficulties and problems and organizing provocative demonstrations. All this is causing justified indignation among the capital's working people. The Muscovites state in their letters that glasnost cannot be identified with permissiveness. They demand the immediate exposure and cessation of the actions of windbags and demagogues. [paragraph continues]

We should not allow the streets and squares of Moscow, with which the history of our multinational state and its glorious revolutionary past are associated, to become the venue for assemblies of extremists and the kindling of enmity among nations. Moreover this distracts working Moscow from real work and the resolution of priority economic and social problems.

The main thing now, it was stressed at the plenum, is to concentrate on practical work, the "dirty" work, and stop the "manufacturing" of instructions and programs and all kinds of paper-shuffling. It is necessary to increase exactingness toward all cadres and practical workers for the accurate and irreproachable execution of the task entrusted to them and the promises made.

The goal set is, this year and next, to overfulfill the housing commissioning plan by 200,000 square meters. It is planned to resolve the problem of communal apartments in Moscow in 1993. The first youth housing complex will be commissioned in the capital soon, and next year there will be 10 of them. In the 5-year plan as a whole it is planned to commission 50 youth complexes. The contribution of ministries and departments to the resolution of the housing problem will increase markedly. Following Zelenograd's example, it is proposed to instruct the city's enterprises to give effective assistance to trade in the repair, mechanization, and technical equipping of stores. The task is set of developing computerization widely in trade. At enterprises with more than 5,000 people it is planned to open food stores over a 2-year period. Where there are more than 500 people culinary departments or stores and comprehensive consumer service reception points will be set up. This increase is equivalent to the additional commissioning of 20 stores of the "department store" type. The plenum gave instructions for the state of affairs regarding the supply of vegetables and fruit to Muscovites to be rectified resolutely, for one-half of the trade and service enterprises to go over to work on a sliding schedule without lunchtime closing, and for the network of cooperative points to be extended more rapidly.

The resolution of these social problems, the speakers said, is directly linked with the major work of the capital's party organization in implementing the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). It is important for labor collectives' councils immediately to learn to assess the financial and economic state of enterprises correctly, understand normatives, and prepare for the transition to self-financing.

The plenum demanded the activation of Moscow's science and the fuller utilization of its potential in resolving key questions of scientific and technical progress. [illegible] was said with concern that certain scientific research institutes and design bureaus have become, so to speak, appendages to ministries and departments and have lost the role of champions of scientific and technical progress in their sectors. The USSR Gosplan Institute of Comprehensive Transport Problems was criticized particularly severely.

The plenum advised the Moscow Gorispolkom to draw up and submit proposals on improving the structure of management of Moscow's national economy. Here it is necessary efficiently to link territorial and sector interests and to reduce the number of tiers in the management apparatus, with the orientation toward the most modern methods and management systems. The need was noted to create an effective system for the study and formation of public opinion in the city. New measures were defined for stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, drug addiction, prostitution, and other antisocial phenomena.

The plenum clearly defined the objective: Every month, in every sector, a real, visible, tangible, even if small, movement forward. To be always among people, working nonstop, stubbornly seeking practical changes for the better: that should be the work style in this crucial, complex, but extremely interesting time. To fulfill everything planned, to greet the 70th anniversary of Great October and the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU with concrete achievements in the restructuring — that is the task set for the capital's Communists by the gorkom plenum.

Yeltsin Raps 'Extremist Groups'

LD101321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1154 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, August 10 (TANJUG) — Soviet Party Politburo member and First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee Boris Yeltsin has warned of the appearance of various groups and associations in the Soviet capital which, under the guise of restructuring, "juggle with the party's endeavors, speculate with real and imaginary difficulties and problems, and organize provocative demonstrations."

His statement was the Moscow Party Committee's first reaction to the recent demonstrations by various groups — from the right-wing nationalistic organization Pamyat, the Crimean Tatars' demands for an autonomous republic.

"We must not allow Moscow streets and squares to become rallying points for certain extremist groups which are spreading national hate," Yeltsin said.

Speaking of the side effects of such demonstrations, namely of those who query whether the process of democratization has gone too far and whether it should be halted, Yeltsin said he found these questions "astonishing, since how can something which has just started be stopped. [no end quotation marks as received]

Though Muscovites' "strongly support restructuring," their letters and reactions show a lot of concern for its fate, and some even "disappointment," Yeltsin said.

There is a real danger that words may not match deeds. A lot has been said, while results have not been adequate, he added, saying that "all of us, not some opponents of restructuring are to blame."

"Moscow's working class is undoubtedly in favour of changes, but a large section of it is not ready to assume the role of true masters and managers and take responsibility for the course of restructuring," Yeltsin said.

PRAVDA VIEWS ECONOMIC COMPETITION, RESTRUCTURING

PM101305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Competition; Its Aim Is To Put Consumers' Interests Foremost"]

[Text] Soviet people are treating with deep understanding and support the process of renewal of all aspects of our life taking place in the country, the further improvement of the economic mechanism, and the need to overcome negative phenomena and to move ahead. [paragraph continues]

Restructuring is altering people's attitude toward labor and the fulfillment of production duties. Economic competition is acquiring increasing importance.

What is its gist? The party proceeds from the need to step up real economic rivalry among enterprises and associations for the better satisfaction of the requirements of the population and the national economy for high-quality output produced with minimal expenditure. This is the most important form of socialist competition which fully accords with the principles of socialism. The winners should receive tangible economic benefit and a large economically accountable [khozraschetnyy] income. This income will make it possible to accelerate the retooling of production and to resolve the collective's social problems more rapidly. In organizing economic competition the state uses competitive planning to develop production and is putting financial and credit levers and prices into operation more actively. All this taken together helps to make fuller use of the human factor and collectives' labor rivalry for the successful fulfillment of plans.

There is an increasing number of enterprises where competition is aimed at producing high-quality output, fashionable goods which enjoy prestige among customers. The achievements of "Uralmash," the Ivanovo machine tool building association, the Volga truck builders, the "Omskshina" association, and the garment workers of the capital's "Moskva" association are well known. Here the party, trade union, and Komsomol committees have helped to free competition from formalism and to highlight what has a positive impact on the overall end result. To this end they have set about improving the organization of labor, updating technology, and modernizing capacities. But the main thing in all this is concern for man and people's social needs.

Competition today is in need of restructuring. After all, its participants are very often still oriented toward volume indicators. Plans are sometimes covered by increasing the metals-intensiveness of articles, using expensive materials, and artificially increasing prices. Often, without bothering to seek new technical solutions, enterprises keep obsolete machinery, machine tools, and goods going for years. Poor-quality articles, particularly light industry articles, sit as deed capital in the warehouses. Nonetheless, behind the fence of high gross indicators such plants sometimes march in the ranks of the leaders and live comfortably.

What moral aspect of the matter, what economic competition can we talk about if labor, materials, and energy resources are being spent to no purpose? The transfer of enterprises to self-financing sand self-recoupment will undoubtedly force the collectives to link competition more firmly with the restructuring of the economic mechanism. It is a case of enterprises competing not for indicators in summaries and reports but for economic superiority. The main judge of competition — the consumer — will decide whose it will be. It is the consumer who will reward the most skilled, assiduous, and conscientious.

For instance, there are many tire plants in the country. But the consumer would particularly like to acquire the output of the above-mentioned "Omskshina" association. Automobile "footwear" produced at the Yerevan plant and several others is in considerably less demand. The prestige of the article produced by the Omsk workers is the result of economic competition between related enterprises and associations in one sector.

The observance of contract commitments for deliveries plays a large part in organizing work under present-day conditions. This indicator is specially considered in summing up the results of competition. [paragraph continues]

The incomplete fulfillment of orders by, for instance, metallurgical workers, upsets the rhythm of the work of machine builders for a long time and the belated supply of components or units from team to team or shop to shop results in considerable losses.

"Since the start of the year we have been producing new output," write the assembly workers from Comrade Buldavokva's team at the Leningrad "elektrosila" association. "The plan is a stepped up one but supply is at a low level. It is our own collectives which are letting us down. The head enterprise supplies subassemblies only sporadically and even then they are spoiled. That is why we often begin assembly on the 20th-25th of each month. We have to catch up in the evenings and on leave days. State acceptance rejects our articles because of the poor quality of the output of our subcontractors.

Need it be said that economic competition under these conditions is very difficult to organize. Here it is not a question of developing people's labor and creative activeness. There is a blatant failure to complete their work on the part of the organizers of competition and the enterprise's engineering and economical services. It is a point of honor for any collective not to let down its partner. Anyone who keeps his word to a subcontractor is worthy of praise and of financial encouragement.

The organization of economic competition is a new business. It requires a skilled approach and painstaking work. Arbitrary decisions, excessive administration, and the desire to boost production indicators without changing anything are alien to it. It is important to establish enterprises producing uniform output, to set up the active exchange of innovations, to introduce them at related plants and thus achieve the qualitative and quantitative growth of production output.

It is important to set up skillful incentives to shock labor. There are still many blunders in this work. A team from a shop at the Chelyabinsk tractor plant sent the editorial office a letter. It reports that production norms have been increased and ratings for the production of articles were reduced. The team, consisting of foundry cleaners, charging hands, and steel workers, agreed that it was essential to do this. but it could not be done without introducing mechanization and automation, improving working conditions, and ameliorating manufacturing processes. That is why the collectives do not support the uncompromising appeals of the organizers of competition. The metallurgical workers are right. Practice persuaded us long ago that success comes only where people constantly improve production and ameliorate people's working conditions.

The party and trade union committees are called on to make answerable those who, on various pretexts, introduce elements of window dressing to competition, allow lack of objectivity, and make allowances for those workers who work in a slipshod manner, dishonestly, and allow spoilage of output. We must make extensive use of the right not only to encourage leading workers but also to deprive slipshod, idle, and slovenly workers of a proportion of their material and other benefits. The labor of each person must be assessed on the basis of his contribution to the common cause.

Restructuring and competition are closely interlinked. They have the same task -- fundamentally altering the attitude displayed toward matters by all members of the production and economic management sphere. The Communists and the country's leading workers must be in the vanguard of renewal. They must set the tone in competition for a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of October.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL NOTES PROGRESS OF RESTRUCTURING

LD062008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Commentary by Valentine Semenovna, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "On the Path of Restructuring"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Measures are being taken in the Ukrainian republic to restructure economic administration and to develop initiative and independence at enterprises and farms. Since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum a number of ministries, departments, and middle-level bodies have been abolished, and 1,500 enterprises have been amalgamated with their structural subdivisions. The administration apparatus has been reduced by 78,000 people overall, and the cost of maintaining the apparatus has fallen by R223 million. We are placing great hopes in deepening the democratic foundations of our life. If we take multicandidate elections, for example, in the period since the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum more than 800 people in the republic -- that is, one in three enterprise and organization managers replaced during that time -- were elected by the collectives on either an open or secret ballot. [passage omitted]

MOSCOW TV ON RESTRUCTURING IN FOOD INDUSTRY

OW101001 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0645 GMT on 31 July carries the scheduled documentary "Who feeds us, after all?" The 30-minute program outlines contradictions between the "Stavropolskoye" Broiler Association in Stavropol Kray headed by its general director, Hero of Socialist Labor Viktor Ivanovich Postnikov, and the Stavropol Department of Rosmyasomoltorg -- the Russian Meat-Milk Trading Trust -- headed by Yevgeniy Grigoryevich Fedechkin.

As video shows a bleak winter road, the narrator says that spring in the economy needs fighting for. He outlines the improvements made at the broiler factory, such as the growth in output and wages, since full financial autonomy was introduced several years ago. Video shows caged chickens, Italian computerized equipment, and workers speaking about improvements. Video then cuts to interviews with Postnikov and Fedechkin, conducted at their respective offices, both defending their respective points of view.

Postnikov notes that he refused to follow an order from Rosmyasomoltorg in Moscow to store 3,000 metric tons of fowl meat in the association's refrigerators because it threatened to stop the factory's production lines.

Fedechkin, commenting on this, says that the association's produce "belongs to the state." He adds: "There are certain laws, and there is a certain order to be observed." He then says: "We are the distributor. Our main function is to feed people. In order to introduce a system in our operations and avoid losses, a certain order was established by the Council of Ministers. The last decree committed us to control all trade in meat and milk products. These are deficit items, and there is a shortage of them. If we allow everyone to do whatever he wants, we would not be able to make ends meet. Everything goes according to our orders." Video shows the Stavropol office of Myasomoltorg, with women busily engaged in telephone conversations and handling documents. Video then cuts to Postnikov, who says: "What do I need the middlemen's orders for -- all those additional pieces of paper? I can enter into a contract with any organization and, using my own transport, deliver this meat each day, each month, and each year, according to a timetable -- as much as is needed and as much as we can supply.

What does Myasomoltorg have to do with this?" He adds: "That organization is a product of our bureaucratic economy; that is a well-known fact."

The narrator and Postnikov remark that Myasomoltorg is interested in creating deficits, whereas the Association wants to increase meat output. As video shows a 25-year-old cold storage with livestock carcasses being transported by a forklift, the narrator says that not only meat, but production relations as well, can be frozen. Postnikov says he objects to centralized distribution and insists that, within a plan, he should have the right to enter into direct contract with an oblast, kray, or organization, citing Yakutzoloto as an example, and supply meat directly to them. He says he would be concerned about product quality and prices and continues: "If a consumer did not take my produce, I would have to reduce prices." "This is the essence of restructuring," he says. Fedechkin, however, says that uncontrolled and unlimited meat sales cannot be allowed and that he too is subject to control.

After showing how a broiler factory working couple work and live, video cuts to an interview with Leonid Antonovich Taran, manager of the Stavropol Gosbank department. Taran says that the Stavropol Myasomoltorg office was fined R96,000, but the fine was "transferred down to the Association," which had to pay it. Taran positively comments on Postnikov's idea of allowing workers to invest in enterprises: "This social aspect is very important, because a working man who has invested his savings in an association's development -- confident its work will improve -- will not allow its manager to treat material and financial resources too casually."

Video cuts back to Postnikov, who says that with the development of new economic relations, "many trusts will have to close down -- this is what they are afraid of." Fedechkin agrees that "financial autonomy is needed," but adds that "state discipline is needed as well. Chasing the kopek may lead us astray; there are also questions that are of a political character, and of purely human relations." He says that there are still some things that do not yield profit that must be produced and supplied to the people.

The narrator says that the economic reforms of the Fifties and Sixties failed because of the belief in centralized distribution, and that the fate of the present restructuring depends on the outcome of similar debates. As the program concludes, a screen caption attributes the script to A. Chernichenko.

BRIEFS

AUTO PLATES FOR DRUNK DRIVERS -- Riga, 1 August (TASS) -- Henceforth in the Soviet Baltic Republic of Latvia the reputation of drunk drivers will suffer for a long time. Car owners who flagrantly break these highway codes even once will be given special temporary license plates. The resolution adopted by the republic's government goes into force today. The new law does not replace the existing administrative punishment for such acts, but adds to them. This unpleasant "sign" will be placed on vehicles whose owner has had his driving license confiscated for twice the confiscation period. But if he does not have his license confiscated and is fined instead, then he will have to drive around with the Bacchus "trademark" for 2 years. The special series of license plates has been introduced based on the example of neighboring republic Estonia, where this step was taken last year. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0806 GMT 1 Aug 87 LD]

OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON ABOVE-PLAN OUTPUT

PM311448 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Jul 87 p 2

[Interview with V. Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry, by journalist G. Topuridze: "Oil: Debt Paid Off" -- date, place of interview not stated; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A remarkable event was recorded yesterday at the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Central Dispatch Administration: Having extracted 3.4 million tonnes of oil (including gas condensate) above plan since the beginning of the year, the sector's working people have extinguished the debt which had formed at the start of the 5-year plan. At the request of journalist G. Topuridze, V. Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry, comments on this fact:

[Dinkov] Nearly a year ago, after prolonged laggardness, our sector reached the planned daily level of oil recovery. And now another important milestone has been reached: The oilmen have fully settled their debt.

The path to today was not easy. All the collectives had to make great efforts to ensure the more efficient utilization of the production potential, the assimilation of intensive methods of oil extraction, and the introduction of new equipment and technology. The changes in cadre policy had a positive effect -- we have become bolder in promoting young, energetic leaders to key posts, who are not weighed down by a burden of old-fashioned approaches. Our associates -- machine builders, metallurgists, construction workers -- have made great contributions to overcoming the lag. The increased public attention toward the sector's acute problems also played a part, and this was promoted to a considerable degree by the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and TASS action "West Siberian Oil."

Among the practical deeds which have resulted in a substantial increase in output, I would like to mention first and foremost the accelerated commissioning of new recovery capacities, the sharp reduction in the number of idle wells, and the switching of wells onto mechanized working. In Tyumen Oblast, the country's main oil region, 36 new deposits have been commissioned since the beginning of the 5-year plan. In that time daily oil recovery has increased here by more than 100,000 tonnes.

The sector's workers are preparing to greet the 70th anniversary of Great October in a fitting manner. A competition to achieve the highest labor productivity has been launched at the oilfields. The leader is the collective of the well known drilling foreman Hero of Socialist Labor V. Sidoreyko from Surgut, which has drilled more than 70,000 meters of wells in 6 months. High indicators have been achieved by the drilling teams headed by L. Nikishin and P. Lebedev, S. Vorushilov, A. Vorobyev, and Yu. Gertner.

The ministry collegium recently examined the question of a radical restructuring of the economic mechanism in the oil industry in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. Measures have been elaborated to expand the rights and autonomy of associations and enterprises and transfer them to full economic accountability and self-financing. This year will be a test of the readiness of leaders and labor collectives to work in the new conditions.

Of course, we are aware that the restructuring process will be complex. Much must still be done to overcome the forces of inertia in the ministry's own apparatus and at enterprise level. But there are problems whose resolution goes beyond the bounds of the sector's influence.

The steady rise in prices for heavy and power machine building output is a serious worry. In the last 10 years the prime cost of drilling installations has increased fourfold on average, and that of electric motors for deep-well pumps has trebled, which is greatly in excess of the actual improvement in the characteristics of this equipment. Given a stable oil price, this leads to a marked fall in the economic efficiency of our production. The ministry, together with central economic departments, must find an acceptable way out of this situation.

I must also mention the fact that the oilmen could have repaid their debt to the state much earlier had it not been for numerous power outages at the oilfields. On 4 July this year, because of a breakdown at the "Yermak" substation, wells in three oil regions of Western Siberia came to a standstill immediately. In the 6 months as a whole, losses for this reason totaled about 300,000 tonnes. The sector's normal pace of work is disrupted by hiccups in deliveries of drilling and oilfield equipment -- casings, pump and compressor pipes, pumping jacks, and deep-well pumping devices.

We have many shortcomings of our own too. New deposits gather speed too slowly and drilling out and ancillary construction work is dragged out. The number of above-norm idle wells has been reduced by one-half, but is still great -- more than 1,500. There are many errors in labor organization and the resolution of social tasks. So what we have achieved must be seen only as the first step in the restructuring.

REACTION TO ARTICLE ON WAGE CEILINGS VIEWED

PM031515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor R. Khasbulatov: "Let's Get It Straight. Author's Notes on Readers' Letters" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Moscow -- Professor R. Khasbulatov's article "What Should Pay Be For?" was published by PRAVDA [Second Edition] on 28 April. It discussed the activation of the human factor, wages, and the elimination of wage-leveling, and suggested a number of measures to eliminate "bottlenecks" in our economy. The publication of the article generated lively interest among our readers, and this interest was reflected in the letters they wrote to the editorial office in response. Here are the author's comments on the readers' letters.

Opinions and Solutions [subhead]

"The main problem is that doctors of economic sciences have multiplied while the country's economy has reached an impasse. I see nothing useful in the article." (I. Petrov, Voroshilovgrad Olbast)

"A wonderful article! Everything is clear and understandable, even to the layman." (P. Zarubin, Ust-Kamenogorsk)

"The article correctly reveals many causes of stagnation phenomena in the economy, but the author was not quite consistent in developing the subject." (Fitter G. Osipov, Krasnoyarsk Kray)

"I disagree with some of Professor R. Khasbulatov's formulas." (Turner V. Demin, Vladimir)

These are some of the unambiguous opinions expressed by readers. The first thing that strikes you is that the article really touched everyone "to the quick" -- from rank and file workers to leaders and specialists. The letters express genuine interest in questions concerning the organization and regulation of labor, the remuneration of labor, and the changes occurring in this sphere under the conditions of restructuring. And no one has the slightest doubt that the solution of these questions will have a substantial effect on the activation of the human factor and the implementation of tasks in boosting of the economy. All this confirms yet again the correctness of the party's course of implementing a radical reform of economic management, with which Soviet people link their hopes and aspirations for a substantial rise in their material and cultural standards.

The letters share another feature: Despite the harshness of the judgments in their reactions sometimes, many of the writers, mainly ordinary workers, display a considerably fuller understanding of terms like "democracy" and "glasnost" than some economic science graduates. And how correct are the workers who, sharply but fairly, write to the newspaper about the major errors of economic science. Indeed, has all our science, including our economic science, been all that zealous in seeking ways to solve the problems which have developed in our national economy? Unfortunately, some scientists are concerned about the fate of their own ideas, which they imposed on society for decades and which were largely responsible for the emergence of the existing problems and difficulties.

The report to the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum pointed out the real existence of major contradictions in the sphere of labor and distribution relations, contradictions which we ran up against when we started switching to complete economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet], payment for end results, and collective and family contracts. The fundamental principle of socialism -- "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" -- was in practice often sacrificed for the sake of simplistically conceived equality or, plainly speaking, wage-leveling.

It would seem clear that equality does not mean wage-leveling. But the real outcome was different. The wage-leveling trend stubbornly made headway. It bred a freeloading mentality, had a negative effect on the quality of labor, and diminished the incentives for increased labor productivity, whereas the party proceeds from the premise that man's creative and highly productive labor, his talent, and his real contribution to the common cause must be encouraged in every way.

The CPSU resolution "Basic Provisions for the Radical Restructuring of Economic Management" reads: "Wage-leveling must be prevented, and well-founded differentials in labor remuneration must be ensured and not be limited to any maximum size." This is a most powerful blow against wage-leveling, a decision which indeed creates the precise conditions capable of bringing to life the energy, enthusiasm, creativity, and inventiveness of the broad masses of working people. Because it breeds the key element -- interest.

No One Abolished Discipline [subhead]

Of course, no decision -- no matter how correct it may be -- can automatically produce success. A decision must be implemented. This means that, in the first place, all the numerous rules and regulations running contrary to a sound decision must be rescinded, both centrally and locally. Many readers write about the need for such an approach.

For example, fitter G. Osipov (Krasnoyarsk Kray) writes: "The main point is that matters must be organized so that workers find it impossible and unprofitable to produce substandard output. Changes must be introduced to ensure that enterprise leaders find it unprofitable to produce exaggerated reports. And the key will be the Law on the State Enterprise (Association)."

Many readers think along lines similar to these demands. Here is what fitter Ye. Moiseyev (Murmansk Oblast) writes: "I am a worker, and I would like to say this on behalf of my comrades: We are fed up with being pawns. I want my labor to be appreciated and to see a worker's word carry weight. I want to see the worker master of his enterprise. Yes, the author of the article is correct: A new 'phenomenon' has emerged -- criticism from below, but reaching all the way to the top, and people should not fear this criticism, it is useful."

Correct, it is useful. Moreover, it is a necessary element of restructuring and of deepening democracy. Because glasnost without criticism from the bottom upwards is meaningless. And there is not and there cannot be any democracy without glasnost. True enough, Ye. Moiseyev was upset by the part of the article which said that ordinary workers are frequently to blame for substandard output, thwarted deliveries, and rejected goods. He asks: "Is this really so? Having worked as a turner for many years, I am in a position to say that the specific nature of work lies in constant self-discipline: Once you finish an article, check it, and there will be no substandard output. But if you notice that the quality control foreman, section chief, or director pay no attention to your work and see you only as part of the work force, then anything goes. That is when you have instances of substandard output, thwarted deliveries, and rejected goods."

I agree with Ye. Moiseyev, but not in everything. Surely it is unnecessary for the quality control foreman, section chief, or director -- as he writes -- to permanently and constantly monitor every single worker. What about the personal responsibility of the worker himself?

Electrician G. Krasov (Rovno) thinks along similar lines. "A worker will work in the way he is guided, in the way he is shown how to. He is not to blame if talentless people everywhere, with or without university degrees, are incapable of properly organizing labor and working out the correct technology," he writes.

No one would argue that a great deal depends on leaders and engineers, on their training, and on their ability and skills in leading people. But after all, workers are neither dummies nor robots. Surely they cannot, surely they do not have the right to, as G. Krasov claims, put up in silence with "talentless people, with or without university degrees?" No, this is not a proper worker's stance. This is why such a role for workers is rejected by the majority of readers. After all, we are talking not only about creating purely economic incentives for highly productive labor, but also about shaping a new moral atmosphere in labor collectives which would encourage everyone to radically change his attitude toward labor. This viewpoint is shared by Ye. Solovyev (Kishinev), V. Kodovtsev (Kostroma Oblast), and others.

Reader Comrade Panov objects, and I must say that he does so in quite a well reasoned way, to the article's propositions regarding the lack of criticism and self-criticism of workers and the way some leaders flirt with them by "crediting" them with wages they have not earned. "It seems to me," he writes in his letter, "That this is certainly not so: Workers get nothing but criticism. This criticism is expressed in terms of rubles by state acceptance and by the team in which he works. Not only does he pay for substandard output out of his bonus, but he also hears plenty of criticism."

Yes, that is correct. But only partially. After all, neither state acceptance nor team methods of labor remuneration have been introduced everywhere yet. So the rigorous production discipline which is necessary under present-day conditions and accurate quality control have still not become a universal phenomenon.

I feel it necessary to cite an "angry" letter from A. Nagornaya (Kharkov). Here is what she writes: "I am not a professor but a worker. But we have had rather too much of these doctors of sciences. We ourselves are quite capable of making savings. I recognize as inventors only those who really use their heads and invent. As for all those psychologists and economists — they are quite unnecessary. I think that the state would manage perfectly well without them. We ourselves, in our team, would be able to calculate both losses and savings. And the army of doctors of sciences ought to be sent to foundries or mines — wherever there is a shortage of manpower. This would really produce savings." And there is a postscript: "Come on, will you publish my letter? Here you have a good topic for discussion."

Why not publish it? The only point is that there is hardly a topic for discussion here. There are only a few workers in our country who are eager to see professors working as miners or foundry workers. Workers, as the mail shows, expect of the scientists discoveries which radically change the labor of millions.

New Approach

Responding to the article, readers write at length about the transition of enterprises to self-capitalizing and self-financing. This means that funds earned by the collective must be used to cover all current costs including labor remuneration, and to invest in the expansion and reconstruction of production and the social development of collectives. This is a qualitatively new approach which does more than just enhance each worker's economic interest. It is a materialization of the principle of collectives' self-management and a development of the democratic process.

This approach intensifies the interconnection between wage increases and labor productivity growth, the real indicators of an enterprise's successful activity. This becomes the determining factor under the conditions which will develop following the complete introduction of the radical reform of economic management and the transition to complete economic accountability and self-financing. This intensifies cost-cutting incentives and demands the swiftest rejection of the "old" economic mechanism's indicators like gross output, sales volume in rubles, voluntarist price formation methods, and so on.

Reader S. Parkhomenko (Moscow) asks an interesting question about working conditions for the collective of the "Mikrokhirurgiya Glaza" Intersectorial Science and Technology Complex headed by famous ophthalmologist S. Fedorov. The reader specifically asks: "Speaking on television, S. Fedorov said that his physicians earn up to R600 and nurses up to R300 a month. Why are such huge amounts paid? Are they really earned?"

I am convinced that both physicians and nurses there receive honestly earned money, regardless of how large the sums may appear to us, who are used to wage-leveling.

Judge for yourselves: The cost-calculating method used here is not the generally accepted one, in terms of bed-days, but is based on actual patient cure (this indicator stands at 96-98 percent here). There has been a significant reduction of the time spent by patients in hospital beds, and the "roll off" the production line themselves after the operation. The labor productivity of each team (they operate a team form of organization of medical labor here) is a whole order of magnitude higher than in other similar medical institutions.

All this has led to a reduction in the costs of treating each patient, even though conditions here are much better than in other medical institutions. Given such amazing results, capable of literally revolutionizing whole spheres of medical services for the population, surely our society is entitled to properly reward S. Fedorov's remarkable collective? Including in terms of labor remuneration? This collective'e experience, talent, and achievements are a national asset. It must be safeguarded and protected against attempts at petty tutelage, overregulation, and bureaucratic carping from various institutions and departments.

At the same time, this is an example of a major breakthrough in the sphere of science, an example of efficient combination of science and practice, which we so sorely need under the conditions of restructuring. Today we need such breakthroughs along a broad front as much as the air that we breathe, and this need was mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

We must not be afraid that some people may earn too much. What is important is this: that every ruble is genuinely earned, and then it will have a direct effect on increasing our national wealth and raising people's living standards.

BRIEFS

OIL FIELD BEGINS PRODUCTION -- Oil began flowing today from the (Zaykinskoye) field in Orenburg Oblast, the largest deposit discovered in that oblast in the past 10 years. The oil, and associated deposits of gas and gas condensate, are located at depths of up to 5,000 meters. Pressure in the strata is anomalously high and there is a high paraffin content. A 125-km pipeline conveys the oil to Neftegorsk in Kuybyshev oblast, where it is fed into the country's arterial pipeline system. A second complex will be commissioned in September. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Aug 87 LD]

NIKONOV DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR GOMSELMASH WORKS

LD072308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video by V. Golubev]

[Text] Today Viktor Petrovich Nikonov familiarized himself with enterprises of Gomel Oblast. He is visiting Belorussia.

Gomselmash is, probably, the world's largest production association for manufacturing forage-harvesting machinery. Self-propelled combines of the KSK type, trailed harvesters, containers for green matter transportation work today on farms in all the regions of the country. Every day 20 to 25 self-propelled combines leave the main assembly line. It may seem a paradox, given the acute shortage of forage-harvesting equipment in the country, but farms are reluctant to take KSK-100's. The machine was born obsolete. The length of the main assembly line is the same as a stadium's running track. Figuratively speaking, for the last 10 years the work of the line has been like running in place.

The fact that the association has found itself on the wrong side of technical progress is not the Comselmash collective's fault. For many years machine building for animal breeding and fodder production has existed in a small world of narrow departmental interests, separately from the whole agricultural machine-building of the country. Restructuring has destroyed this small world.

Today there is the united agro-industrial complex with a common technological policy solving the single task of equipping agriculture with high-performance machinery. This is what Viktor Petrovich Nikonov discussed with workers and specialists from Gomselmash.

What is the future of a new fodder-harvesting combine? Should the KSK type be perfected -- and there already is its new generation, Polesye combines -- or should a radically new machine be designed, a heavy-duty power block with a set of tools for most varied operations? Precisely this question was being solved today.

[Begin Nikonov recording] In its time, a decision was adopted -- when working out the structure of fodder crops and resolving the tasks of increasing crop capacity -- to create a good system of machines for growing and harvesting fodder crops, machines which would make it possible to do everything in good time, achieve good quality, and receive good produce. Such a giant as your works was created, employing 32,000 people. I will say frankly that, judging by its technological discipline and production level, the works is below the average indices of any other machine-building branch, considering the complaints made about it. All this has been done so-so, by the standards of the twenties or thirties, though the works was born recently. In technological terms, the technological operation has not been mastered.

Before coming here, there were three talks with Mikhail Sergeyevich on this subject. A decision should be made. Nobody needs a worthless machine; such machines are wasteful and absurd expenditures of our national wealth, wasteful expenditures. We waste labor, we waste time, we waste a lot of labor only to let this combine idle somewhere. One should look for options. There are different options suggested by those comrades who encountered this problem in earnest earlier, who have been cut by it to the quick and started to seek solutions, who have made a certain progress in their search. One has to choose the true way that will make it possible, in a year or 18 months at most -- no more time will be allocated for that -- to receive from this assembly line a first-rate machine meeting the highest world standards or even better. [end recording]

FIGURES SHOW HARVEST PROBLEMS, 'REAPING DELAYED'

LD060631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] August has always been a busy month in the fields but now the reaping has been delayed in many regions and troubles have increased still further. Intermittent rainfall makes it difficult for the machine operators to carry out their tasks of harvesting and threshing the bread grain in the shortest time possible.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 3 August grain and pulse crops had been reaped in the country on an area of 28 million hectares. The figures indicate that the gap between harvesting and threshing is still large.

Of course, the choice of harvest tactics is the business of the farms themselves, but if the ear is left on the stalk too long, one cannot count on getting the grain from it. In this situation much depends on precise organization of the harvest work and ensuring that it is supplied with equipment.

As experts note, it is important to organize timely gathering of straw and chaff from the fields and to prepare the soil in good time for the next crop. In a number of regions where not very favorable conditions have shaped up this year for haymaking it is hoped things can be put right by laying in the nongrain part of the grain acreage harvest.

In the country as a whole, sown and natural grasses have been given a first mowing on more than 63 million hectares. The rates are behind those of last year. Thus, less fodder per animal has been laid in.

PRAVDA REPORTS GRAIN, VEGETABLE HARVEST PROGRESS

PM061521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[V. Aleksandrov "Agricultural Review": "Vegetables for the Market"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Statistical Administration reports that grain growers in all union republics have started harvesting. As of 3 August 28 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) has been cut and 21.1 million hectares threshed. The pace of harvesting is quickening, although compared with last year's timetable things are running behind. Some 63.3 million hectares of grass -- 3.3 million hectares below last year -- have been cut. Some 57.9 million tonnes of hay, 62.2 million tonnes of haylage, and 13.7 million tonnes of silage have been laid in.

August is a time of large-scale vegetable harvesting. Less vitamin-rich produce than planned has so far been received by the trade network and processing industry. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold 3.1 million tonnes of it to the state. Measures are being taken to improve supplies to Moscow, Leningrad, and other major industrial centers. [passage omitted]

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE 'MIR' RESEARCH COMPLEX OPERATIONS

LD070828 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- The research complex Mir manned by Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov is continuing its space flight. The crew's commander, Romanenko, has started his seventh month in orbit.

After the space freighter Progress-31 linked up with the orbital complex August 6, the cosmonauts have checked the air-tightness of the docking unit and begun to unload the supply craft, installing newly-delivered equipment in the core vehicle and the astrophysical module.

Apart from this work, they will perform scheduled maintenance operations inside the station today. The spacemen also are to undergo medical checkup helping evaluate and forecast the state of their cardio-vascular systems and to work out for two hours, using a veloergometer and a treadmill.

According to telemetry data and the cosmonauts' reports, the flight of the Mir complex is proceeding normally.

CARDIOLOGIST EXPLAINS 'MIR' COSMONAUT'S HEART CONDITION

LD051649 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Soviet cosmonaut Aleksandr Laveykin, who had worked for almost half a year together with Yuriy Romanenko on board the orbital complex "Mir", is healthy and the state of his organism does not differ from the usual condition of his other colleagues during their first days back on earth after such lengthy expeditions. A TASS correspondent was told this by doctor of medical sciences, head of the clinical department of the National Cardiological Centre Nurmukhamed Mukharlyamov, who recently returned from the Baykonur cosmodrome.

As is known, it was decided that Aleksandr Laveykin together with two members of the international crew -- its commander Aleksandr Viktorenko and the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic Muhammad Faris -- would return to earth on July 30 while the flight engineer of the visiting expedition Aleksandr Aleksandrov would replace him. "This decision was undoubtedly influenced by the fact that medics had some critical remarks about the state of his cardio-vascular system".

During the concluding period of Laveykin's stay in weightlessness, the specialist went on, there were changes in his heart rhythm during tests involving physical loads. It was difficult to forecast further changes in the rhythm of the heart's work.

Nurmukhamed Mukharlyamiv remarked that medics had rejected outright the treatment of the cosmonaut with medicines in outer space because in most cases the use of medicines even on earth involves undesirable side effects.

The necessary recommendations were given to Laveykin. They concerned his professional activities, physical training and the work-and-rest regimen. Dr. Mukbarlyamov stressed that the state of the cosmonaut's health had not affected in any way the main flight programme which was carried out undeviatingly. Everything went according to schedule in orbit, the professor noted. The more so that the cosmonaut himself did not feel any unpleasant sensations in the area of his heart.

After landing medics checked the state of Aleksandr Laveykin's health and found nothing out of the ordinary. Neither did a clinical inspection detect any deviations in the organism. Laveykin's period of readjustment too is now passing smoothly, steadily, as it is usual in such cases. Dr. Mukharlyamov said that during preparations for the flight Aleksandr Laveykin was subjected to a thorough checkup and passed it.

"It is yet difficult to say what caused the change in the heart rhythm in orbit", Nurmukhamed Mukharlyamov went on. "The cosmonaut must first fully pass the period of readjustment. Then, about two months after the day of landing, he must undergo a new most thorough checkup by cardiologists and other medics. It is only then that the cause of the change in the heart rhythm in orbit can be determined."

SYRIAN COSMONAUT SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD102114 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS correspondents Rena Kuznetsova and Viktor Lebedev report from the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry:

Vladimir Kotelnikov, a vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Intercosmos Council, today hailed the recent Soviet-Syrian space mission as a basically new development in fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking at a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents here, he said that the international team of cosmonauts during that flight had carried out a wide-ranging research program of experiments into the remote sensing of the earth, studies of farmland, inner lakes and forests, photography covering the whole of Syria's territory, tests dealing with human adaptation capability, and the manufacture of semi-conductor materials.

Kotelnikov said that the bulk of experimental work had been handled by Muhammad Faris.

The newsmen were also addressed by the main and backup cosmonaut crews involved in the mission.

"I shall remember for all my life the eight days I have spent in space. I have left my heart at the station," said Faris. He showed journalists photographs of Syrian territory, stressing the practical value of experiments conducted aboard the Orbital station Mir (peace).

"Every step taken in the name of science and knowledge is positive," the Syrian spaceman continued. "I have trained for the flight for two years with utter dedication, staged many experiments and I hope that the results will be useful to all Arab countries."

"Our experience opens new vistas in cosmonautics not only for Syria but also for all Arabs," Faris said.

Answering questions from attending reporters, Brigadier General 'Ali Malahfaji, chief of staff of the Syrian Air Force, pointed to the need to exploit space solely for peaceful purposes.

He criticized plans to militarize space as a "big mistake".

"Everything must be done to prevent arms from appearing in space where it is imperative to work in the name of life on earth and for the sake of people on earth," he stressed.